THE DICTION AND RIME-TECHNIC

OF

HARTMAN VON AUE

A DISSERTATION

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

BY

B. J. VOS.

LEMCKE & BUECHNER
New York and Leipzig.

H. Grevel & Co., London.
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In the following study it is proposed to investigate Hartman's diction and rime-technic, considered more especially as tests of chronology. The Songs have been excluded: they differ from the other works in department, exigencies of rime, metrical standard and length. They hence demand a separate treatment, in which the autobiographical and personal elements naturally play a far more important part than in the case of the epics.

The basis of the work consists of two dictionaries, compiled by the author, one a rime-index to Hartman, the other a complete dictionary for all the works except Iwein, the dictionary of Benecke being used for the latter. Exhaustiveness, it is thought, has thus been attained for all the categories treated. It will be found that even where these are not new, it has been possible in several instances to correct traditional errors. While the study was made mainly from the point of view of chronology, interesting phenomena have not been excluded simply because they did not yield to chronological treatment; marked divergence of usage has in every case been recorded. The work, it is hoped, will thus possess a value independent of its conclusions.

Too much importance has in the past been attached to individual criteria: diction, as represented by a few selected words, rime-breaking, masculine and feminine rimes, juxtaposition of two accented syllables. One is naturally somewhat sceptical towards results thus obtained: good method would at least demand a line of argument to prove that the category un-

der consideration was trustworthy beyond all others. Hence there has been no general acceptance of any one of these views, and results that in themselves were of some value, have been forgotten because they were unduly emphasized. The supposition lying at the foundation of all these attempts, that every such rubric will show a sliding scale of percentages that will truly represent the poet's development and fix the exact date of production for each work, is certainly a mistaken one. Development is not so mechanical: it is organic, has life and is, therefore, influenced by other causes besides period of production, causes that may in the main be subordinate, but that nevertheless often counteract. All such evidence must hence necessarily be cumulative. In strict accordance with this principle the aim has first of all been to lay down the facts. If by some the material should still be deemed insufficient, a contribution at least will have been made to the ultimate solution of the problem. One of the sources of the present study, a rime-index to Hartman von Aue and Gottfried von Strassburg will soon be made accessible.

The following editions were used: Erec, Haupt, Zweite Ausgabe, Leipzig 1871; Iwein, Henrici, Halle 1891–93; Gregorius, Paul, Halle 1882; Der arme Heinrich, Paul, Zweite Auflage, Halle 1893; Erstes und Zweites Büchlein, Haupt–Martin, Zweite Auflage, Leipzig 1881. For Gregorius Paul's larger edition, and for Der arme Heinrich, Haupt's edition were also consulted, but it seemed better to use the later texts as a basis. To Bech's text, especially for Erec and the Büchlein, reference is frequently made.

Works referred to in the body of the essay by the name of the author only, are as follows:

Jaenicke, De dicendi usu Wolframi de Eschenbach, Dissertatio philologica Halensis 1860.

Mensing, Untersuchungen über die Syntax der Conces-

sivsätze im Alt- und Mittelhochdeutschen, Inaugural-Dissertation, Kiel 1891.

Monsterberg-Münckenau, Der Infinitiv in den Epen Hartmanns von Aue, Breslau 1885.

Naumann, Ueber die reihenfolge der werke Hartmanns von Aue, ZfdA XXII, 25–74.

Paul, Ueber das gegenseitige verhältnis der handschriften von Hartmanns Iwein, PBB I, 288–401.

Saran, Hartmann von Aue als Lyriker, Halle 1889.

Steinmeyer, Ueber einige Epitheta der mhd. Poesie, Erlangen 1889.

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DICTION.

By *diction* is here meant the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain words or word-forms in the different works. As such it may comprise usage or non-usage of a word in a certain function, but the discussion of function *per se* lies outside of its sphere.

Some of the work included under this head has already been done for Hartman. Part of it will be found in Jaenicke, and much lies scattered through the notes of Haupt to his second edition of Erec. Corrected where necessary these have been included in the present list. Naumann in his article ZfdA XXII, relies almost exclusively on Haupt. My own statistic for these words is not dependent on either Haupt or Naumann, the afore-mentioned dictionary forming the basis.

The arrangement follows the alphabetical order. Related groups have, however, been treated together, under the head of the word coming first alphabetically, compounds being given under the simplex. When needed, references indicate where each word may be found. In some instances the numbers of the lines where the word is found have been cited, in others, where this would have taken up too much space, or where for other reasons this did not seem necessary, only the total number of occurrences is given. The definite article is prefixed to nouns to prevent confusion with verbs or other parts of speech. Verbs are entered under the first person singular, as in Benecke's dictionary to Iwein. An asterisk prefixed to a number signifies "in rime." Thus, "*diu ahte* E 15 times (*9)" means that *ahte* is found in Erec in rime nine times out of a total of fifteen. The carrying out of this distinction was, in part at least, suggested by Steinmeyer's remarks, Epitheta pp.

5 and 15. The different works are cited in the order, Erec, Iwein, Gregorius, Armer Heinrich, Erstes Büchlein, Zweites Büchlein, the order in which just comparison may most easily be made. It was not found feasible to introduce everywhere, within the limits imposed, distinctions of meanings and usages of individual words.

Vocabulary is naturally influenced largely by subject; it is, however, often impossible to distinguish the thought from its expression; perhaps here and there words have been allowed to stand that belong to matter more than to form. If these subserve no other purpose, they may perhaps help to bring out and emphasize characteristic differences in subject-matter.

Again, existing differences may at times be solely or largely due to editing. While reconstruction of text lay beyond the scope of the present study, attention has been called to the matter wherever the above seemed to be the case, and in this way, some contribution may ndirectly have been made to textual criticism. Words occurring only once have been included wherever they seemed significant. They are rather numerous in Hartman, and it is dangerous to base on them any argument concerning spuriousness, as long as their frequency in admittedly genuine works is not examined. Words occurring several times in one piece and not found anywhere else have usually been noted, to enforce this point, although in many cases they possess no value from the point of view of chronology. Here and there a word has been given a place in the list merely to bring out a difference of usage inside and outside of rime in regard to the different works. In related groups words that in themselves show no divergence of usage, have frequently been admitted to bring out and enforce the difference existing in the case of a related word, serving to show at the same time that it is a matter of words and not of ideas. It is not to be understood that words treated under one head are perfect synonyms: often the one may be inclusive of the other, or they may be synonymous in only a part of their various meanings.

a f t e r (wege) E 6731, 9849.

diu a h t e E 15 *times* (*9); I 5 (*1); G 2 (*1); AH 2 (*1); 1 B 4 (*1; l. 607 *with Bech*); 2 B 1. Cf. mahte *under* mac.

über a l E *12 *times;* I 6 (*4); G *4.

a l b e g a r w e. *See* garwe.

a l s a m. *See* sam.

a l s u s E *1513; I 25 (*none in rime*); G 28 (*8; alsus: Grêgôrjus, 7 *times*); AH 11 (*1). Cf. sus.

diu â m î e E 6 *times* (*3).

der â m î s E 3 *times.*

a n d e r h a l p (*adv.*) E 1748, 7889. Cf. jenhalp.

a n d e r s î t (*adv.*) E 8721.

a n d e r s w â E 16 *times* (*14); I 5 (*4); G *3.

diu a r b e i t E 25 *times* (*20); I 50 (*44); G 10 (*9); AH 12 (*10); 1 B 5 (*2); 2 B *2. der k u m b e r E 12 *times*; I 27; G 8; AH 1; 1 B 14; 2 B 10 (*1). diu n ô t E 47 *times* (*33); I 73 (*53); G 30 (*21); AH 24 (*22); 1 B 16 (*8); 2 B *7. diu s w a e r e E 12 *times* (*9); I 19 (*18); G 18 (*17); AH *3; 1 B 7 (*5; l. 128 *adj. with MS and Bech*); 2 B 11 (*7).

b a l d e (*adv.*) E *8 *times* (*1161, *3472, *5005, *5343, *5710, *6858, *6983, *7244); I *5; G 3 (*2; *2517, 2536[1]), *2867). d r â t e[2] E 22 *times* (*13); I 15 (*6); G 12 (*10);

[1] Bech with MSS A l b reads d r â t e; this would be the only passage in Hartman where b a l d e occurs outside of rime.

[2] See h â t e in the discussion of rime. This accounts for the few instances in rime in Iwein.

AH l. *173; 1 B *901. gedrâte AH *1238, *1346. schiere E 33 *times* (*9); I 52 (*10); G 14 (*1); AH 7 (*1); 1 B 4; 2 B 2. snelle E 2845, 4038 (*MS and Bech differ*), 4717 (*MS and Bech* seine); 1 B *952.

balt[1] (*adj.*) E *5498, *8625, *9032; 1 B *631, *1827.

daz, diu banier E 7 *times* (*2).

bar (*adj.*) E *9 *times* (frouden, gnâden bar *2989, *6482, *9595); I *3; G 1.

ich bedarf E *943; I 8 *times;* G 3; 1 B 1; 2 B 3.

ich bediute E 5 *times* (*4); G 1; AH 1.

ich begân E 19 *times* (*14); I 3 (*2); G 14 (*10); AH *1; 1 B *8; 2 B *4.

begarwe. *See* garwe.

ich beginne[2] E 127 *times* (*31), *with the infinitive* 117 *times* (*25); I 46 (*9), *with the infinitive* 43 *times* (*7); G 36 (*8), *with the infinitive* 34 *times* (*7); A H 19 (*3), *all with the inf.;* 1 B 12 (*8), *with the inf.* 8 *times* (*5)[3]; 2 B 4 (*2), *with the inf. twice* (*not in rime*).

ich behage[4] I 3 *times;* G 6 (*2); AH 1; 2 B *1.

ich gevalle (=*please*) E 12 *times* (*5); I 4 (*3); G *2; AH *1; 1 B 5 (*2).

ich bejage E 16 *times* (*12); I 3 (*2); G 3 (*1).

mich belanget E *443, *9619; 1 B *1880.

ich berâte E *8; G 5 (*4; *as adj.* l. 3263); AH 3 (*2).

bereit(e)[5] (*adj.*) E 27 *times* (*25; l. 1721 = *perfect, complete;* 22 *times in the first half,* 5 *times in the second*);

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[1] Jaenicke, pp. 8-9.

[2] Cf. Monsterberg-Münckenau, p. 115 f.

[3] 1 B 1877 is the only place in Hartman's text where began outside of rime has manuscript-authority. Those denying the genuineness of the 'Leich' do not seem to have noticed this. In rime E has 20 cases of began against 5 of begunde, I 4 against 1, G 2 against 4, AH 2 against 0, 1 B 4 against 2, 2 B 0 against 2.

[4] Also Lieder *215,7.

[5] Also L *209,3; *215,35.

I 5 (*4); G *2; 1 B *6; 2 B *1. gereit(e)[1] I 21 *times* (*17; l. 7997 Henrici = bereit; *in all cases except 7 several MSS give* be-*forms*); G 5 (*4; *MSS differ, so also Paul's larger and smaller editions*). gereite (*adv.*) I 1428, *3608; G *2328 (*MSS differ*), *3462.

best (*adj.*) E 22 *times* (*2); I 28 (*12); G 13 (*5); AH 6 (*2); 1 B 3; 2 B 9 (*1).

besunder E 16 *times* (*12); I *3; G 6 (*2); AH *1; 2 B *1.

biderbe (*adj.*) E 6 *times* (biderbe unde wîs 2075; biderbe unde guot 2924, 3003, 3688, 4350; den vil biderben man 3720); I 18 (*see Benecke*); G 877 (einen biderben man), 1723 (sint.... biderbe unde guot); AH 4 (biderber man 742; 1423; die biderben 413; b. unde guot 1315); 1 B 1225 (b. unde guot); 2 B 369 (biderben man), 730 (biderbe ist). *Not in rime.* unbiderbe E 6400; G 3720. Cf. vrum.

ich bin; wir birn, E *4051.

ich binde E 21 (*18; *MS and Bech different* ll. 5246, 6824; helm (hüetelîn) ûf (abe) b. 6 *times*); I *5; G *2; AH 6 (*4; *all of* maget). ich enbinde E *912, *1021, *9389; 1 B *1662. ich gebinde E *2638 (helm abe g.). ich verbinde E 6 (*5; *872, *940, *4252, *4488, *5148, 5248); G *139.

blanc[2] (*adj.*) E 2020, 7293, *7333, *7347; G *2916; 1 B *1725. Cf. wîz.

der borte E 8 *times* (*2).

boese (*adj.*) E 3 *times* (4335, 5924, 6026; *MS also* 8694); I 22 (*1); G 3 (25, 826, 3965); AH 3 (*412, 414, 415); 1 B 11 (243, 364, 564, 581, 747, 877, 1150, 1238, 1358, 1849, 1850); 2 B 619.

breit (*adj.*) E 24 *times* (*18; hande, vingers, nagels, hâres breit 1561, 7313, 7656, 7698, 7733, 8145, 8726, 8865); I 6 (*2; *three times of* walttôre); G 5 (*1; eines vingers breit 1603); AH 4 (*3; eines hâres breit 1101); 1 B 2 (*1).

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[1] Also L *214,3.

[2] Saran p. 66 overlooks the Gregorius passage.

ich briche. *See* zebriche.

ich briute E 4 *times.*

broede (*adj.*) AH 105, 696, 1139.

diu brust E 14 *times* (*7; 11 *plural forms*); I 4 (*one plural form*); G 4 (*plural*); AH 1 (*plural*); 1 B 2 (*1; *plural forms*).

ich buhurdiere E *3083.

der buhurt E 1314, 2142.

der burgaere E *5 *times*; G 5 (*2).

clâr[1] (*adj.*) I *2 *times;* G *3436.

ich coudwiere E 9869, 9994.

diu covertiure E *738, 2339, 10025.

diu crêatiure I 2 *times* (*1); AH *1199.

ich dage[2] E *4 *times;* I *3; 1 B *1. ich swîge E *5419 (?), 7493; I 8 (*2); G 2; 1 B 2. ich gedage E *5; I *1; G *1; AH *1; 1 B *1. ich geswîge E *2; I 1; 2 B 1. ich verdage E *17 *times;* I *5; G *2; 1 B *4. ich verswîge E *3044; I 5 (*2); G 8 (*2); AH 1; 1 B 3 (*1).

der darmgürtel E 818, 1453, 2028, 2798, 7681.

der degen[3] E 11 *times* (*7); I 4 (*1). der helt[3] E *1734; I 4 (*3); G *872.

degenlîch (*adj.*) E 8542.

deiswâr[4] E 2377; I 9 *times;* G (dêswâr) 11; AH

[1] Steinmeyer, Epitheta p. 7.

[2] dagen with its compounds confined to rime. gedage also L *214,8.

[3] Cf. Jaenicke, pp. 4 and 5.

[4] I take the editions as they stand. daz ist wâr (especially at the end of the line) and für wâr often do not appreciably differ from deiswâr and zwâre. MSS vary greatly. zewâre and ze wâre are included in zwâre.

(dêswâr) 1; 2 B l. 66 (MS zwar, *Bech* zwâre). z w â r e E 14 (*1); I 51 (*8; *Benecke omits* l. 441); G 8 (*4); AH 6; 1 B 6; 2 B 10.

ich d e n k e E 14 *times* (*3; *Bech, following the MS writes* 7 *of these with* ge-, *leaving* 7 (*3); I 7 (*see Benecke; Henrici has left* 2 *stand:* 3861, 5977); G *1; AH *1; 1 B 1. ich g e d e n k e E 41 *times* (*16; *Haupt's text: for Bech add the* 7 *above); I 25 (*6; according to L*[2]; *for Henrici add the* 5 *above*); G 23 (*5); AH 10 (*2); 1 B 10; 2 B 2.

d e s t e E 4 *times* (*MS and Bech also* 6372; MS 6433); I 17 (*Henrici* 20 *times*); G 7; 1 B 2. d i u *with comparatives* E 6372 (*MS and Bech* deste), 6433 (*MS* dester); I 3 *times* (*Henrici with MSS* deste; 2369, 2853, 4395 A die).

d i c k e : o f t e E 35 *times* (*6; *MS and Bech also* 6254) : 3 (5032, 7067, 9156); I 23 (*3) : 2 (3049, 7533); G 9 (*1) : 2; AH 1 : 1; 1 B 13 : 3; 2 B 0 : 3.

d i e n e s t h a f t (*adj.*) I 4 *times;* G 1091; 1 B 1073.

d o c h[1] (*concessive conjunction*) E 9 *times;* 1 B 702.

d r â t e. *See* balde.

d r a e t e[2] (*adj.*) 1 B *1858.

der d r o z z e E 8995.

e b e n (*adj.*) E 5146, 7840, 8708. e b e n e (*adv.*) E 1399, 6719, 7319. ich e b e n e E 8218. e b e n r î c h e (*adj.*) E *2106. der e b e n w â c E 7795.

diu e c k e[3] E 9260.

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[1] Cf. Haupt on E r e c 942, Naumann p. 34, and Mensing p. 34, who all omit E 821. Mensing (to judge from the numbering he is influenced by Bech's note on the passage) also counts E 392, but d o c h is there adverbial. The other omissions of Haupt are silently corrected by Mensing l. c. Also L 208,34; 216,10.

[2] Might have been added to Saran's list p. 66.

[3] Cf. Jaenicke p. 19.

e d e l (*adj.*) E 39 *times;* I 13; G 5; AH 1.

e i n e (*with preceding genitive = without*) E *2317; G 3104, 3137.

daz e l l e n[1] E 6 *times;* I 1; G 1; (2 B 497, Bech). e l l e n t h a f t[2] (*adj.*) E 660, 9606, 9676; G 2170.

e l l e n d e (*adj.*) E 12 *times* (*6); I 2 (*1); G 9 (*6). daz e l l e n d e E *4 *times;* G *1; 1 B *1.

ich e n b a n 1 B (*1652 *MS and Bech.* Cf. Schönbach p. 383; 1665 *MS and Bech, Haupt* er-) *1749.

ich e n b a r G *571, *1650.

ich e n b i n d e. *See* binde.

e n b o r (*adv.*) I 4 *times* (*2).

der, daz e n d e E 35 *times* (*12; es an ein ende komen, etc., 1234, 3244, 6005, 6779, 9411); I 17 (*2); G 15 (*5; es an ein ende komen, *1371, 2368); A II 4 (*1; es an ein ende komen, 548); 1 B 3 (*1; es an ein ende komen, 92); 2 B 1.

e n g e g e n. *See* gegen.

e n m i t t e n (*adv.*) E 12 (*4; l. 9203 *MS and Bech different*); I 2; AH 1.

ich e n s c h u m p f i e r e E 2648, 2660, 2697.

ich e n t ê r e. *See* unêre.

ich e n t h a l t e (= beherberge) E *315, *9966.

ich e n t s t â n[3] E *1232, *6453, *8111; G *193, *405; 2 B *135, *676.

e n f r e i s e. *See* freise.

e n w â g e (*adv.*) E *5479; 2 B *158.

ich e r b e i z e E 13 *times;* I 3; G 1.

ich e r g â n E 43 *times* (*35); I 22 (*19; l. 7476 *with Henrici*); G 15 (*10); AH *7; 1 B *13; 2 B *3.

ich è r g e t z e E 8 *times* (*5); I 2; G 3 (*2); 1 B 1. Cf. ersetze.

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[1] Jaenicke p. 20.
[2] Jaenicke p. 12.
[3] Also L *214,21.

ich e r h e b e E 5 *times* (*3; diu rede erhaben ist 4, 441); G 2 (diu maere erhaben sint 673); AH 1; 1 B 1.

ich e r k i u s e E 14 *times* (*11); I *6; G *5; 1 B *2.

ich e r l e s c h e. *See* lesche.

ich e r l o u b e E 2390, *3207; G 1263.

ich e r l o u f e E 7172; G *1705; 1 B *753.

ich e r r â t e (= treffe) E 2794, *4417, *9202.

ich e r r e c k e E 1464; G *802.

ich e r s c h e i n e E *6 *times;* AH *834.

ich e r s c h î n e E 7 *times* (*2); I *3931; 1 B 705.

ich e r s e t z e E *6249, *6392, *7275, *9777, *10070; G *2179.

ich e r s î h e (entleere) E *5418, *5720.

daz e r t r î c h e E *5210, *5226, *9125; G *3012.

ich e r v ü e r e (swert) E 4398, 4708.

ich e r w i g e E *374, *889, *2675.

ich e r w î h e E *895, *5721.

ich e r z i u g e (= erzeuge, fertige an) E 1396, 2301, 7150, 7478, *8699, 8955.

ich g â h e E 10 *times* (*7; 160, *1159, *2425, *2555, 3473, *3488, *4113, 6708, *6826, *9007); I 14 (*11); G 10 (*5; *155, *952, 1381, *1852, *2151, 2519, 3064, 3079, 3084, *3223); AH *856; 1 B *1142, 1551. ich î l e[1] E 9 (*1; 159, *3063, 3543, 4894, 4946, 5020, 5379, 9652, 10011); G 3703. diu g â h e E *8, *9276. diu g a e h e E 4109, 6676. diu g a e h e d e E 4120. diu î l e E *947.

g ä n z l î c h e n (*adv.*) E 6784, 7303, 9602; G *3471.

g a r w e[2] (*adv.*) E *6 *times* (*1700, *2288, *7292,

[1] Also L 216,34, presumably a youthful production. There are not many rime-possibilities for î l e n, but that does not explain the phenomenon.

[2] Naumann p. 33 gives 5 as the total.

*7597, *7728, *8922). b e g a r w e [1] E 5 *times* (*4; *325, 474, *1564, *1704, *5619); G *2 (*1949, *3851); 1 B *295. a l b e g a r w e E *1783.

der g a r z û n E 2518, 6715, 6816, 6825; I 9 *times*.

ich g e a r n e E 1046, 1280, 4768 [2]; 1 B 405.

ich g e b â r e E *2483; I 12 *times* (*9); G *228, 1553, 1762; A H *304, 1410; 1 B 802, 806.

diu g e b a e r d e E 7 *times* (288, 6397, 6551 *with Bech*); I 10 (*2); G 2385; A H *991, 1286. g e b â r e [3] E *6 *times* (*1805, *3129, *5280, *5862, *6599, *9801).

diu g e b e E *4557, *9535 (l. 7229 gibe *with Bech*); G *3890; A H 348.

ich g e b r i c h e. *See* zebriche.

ich g e d e n k e. *See* denke.

ich g e d i e n e. *See* verdiene.

g e d r â t e. *See* balde.

g e g e n (*prep.*) E 31 *times;* I 5; G 7; A H 4; 1 B 3 (l. 100 *MS and Bech different*). e n g e g e n E 16 *times;* I 11 (*Henrici has restored* gegen, gein ll. 281, 5592, 5599, 6239); G 2.

g e h a z [4] (*adj.*) I *10 *times.* v î e n t (*adj.*) E 5360, 5656; I 1.

ich g e h i l l e I 4 *times.*

g e h i u r e [5] (*adj.*) I 1387.

g e l î c h (*adj.*) (glîch, gelîche, gelich *etc.*) E 41 *times* (*18; ll. 9934–39 *contain* 12 *cases*); I 17 (*11); G 7 (*4); A H 4 (*2); 1 B 4 (*2); 2 B 3 (*1). g e l î c h e [6] *etc.* (*adv.*) E 34 *times* (*19); I 9 (*3); G 6 (*3); A H *2; 1 B 2 (*1);

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[1] Naumann cites 4 instances. Including, as should be done, a l b e g a r w e, there are 6.

[2] Cf. I 4502.

[3] g e b a e r d e not in rime in Erec; g e b â r e only in rime.

[4] Also L *207,35. vîent L 209,16.

[5] Cf. Steinmeyer, Epitheta, p. 12.

[6] See the statistic of rimes in î c h e.

2 B 1. algelîche E *1305, *2960. ungelîch (*adj.*) E 2 *times* (*1); I 4 (*3); G *2; 2 B *1. ungelîche (*adv.*) E 5 *times* (*3); 2 B 2 (*1).

geliep (*adj.*) E 2208, 3018 (*subst.*), 5628 (*subst.*); G 646 (*subst.*), 2550.

mir gelinget E 13 *times* (*10); I 5 (*3); G *3; 1 B 9 (*7); 2 B 3 (*1).

gelpf (*adj.*) E 1562 (rubîn), 8105 (muot), 8167 (lîp); I 625 (rubîn); G 3391 (ougen), 3436 (ougen); 1 B 1713 (sanc).

gemeit(e)[1] (*adj.*) E *9 *times* (*12, *2069, *2851, *4596, *7214, *7669, *7699, *7732, *8075); AH *1192; 1 B *1657.

genaedeclîch (*adj.*) E 6071, 8537; 1 B 1390, 1866.

genaedeclîche(n) (*adv.*) E *1215, 2838; G 3164.

genaeme (*adj.*) E 5 *times* (*4; *1772, *3740, *5621, 8346, *9895); G *2 (*682, *3422); AH *2 (*124, *311). ungenaeme (*adj.*) G 3551; AH *1477. Cf. gezaeme.

ich genende 1 B *1690. genendic (*adj.*) E 2557, 7961; G 1251. genendeclîchen (*adv.*) E *2718, *9085; I 3760 *with Henrici;* 1 B 753; 2 B 214 (*MS and Bech different*). diu genendekeit E *2503.

ich genise E *13 *times* (*the first instance* *4244); I 32 (*27); G 22 (*15); AH 11 (*8); 1 B 4 (*2).

diu genist I 1288; AH *181, *240.

der genôz E *7 *times* (*117, *2109, *2818, *4284, *8035, *9013, *10061); G *538; AH *1123; 2 B *225. ich genôze E *9050; AH *464; 2 B *217. genôzsam (*adj.*) E *3868; G *2597. diu genôzschaft I *1474.

daz geracte E *2; G *2.

gereit. *See* bereit.

geschaffen (*part.*) E *6630, 7353, 7833. geslaht E *7583, *7746. gestalt E *7338, *7376, *8336; I 5

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[1] Cf. Jaenicke p. 9 f., Steinmeyer, Epitheta pp. 14 and 20. Haupt on Erec 12 (quoted by Leitzmann, PBB XVI, 353) omits ll. 7669 and 7699. So Naumann p. 33.

times (*2). getân E 18 *times* (*16); I 5 (*3); G 7 (*5); AH *1; 1 B *2; 2 B *1.

von geschihten E 1864, 2652 (*Haupt* von geschihte, *MS and Bech* von geschihten), *5811 (von geschihte), 6133, 8716.

daz gesinde E 1478, 2745; I 13 *times* (*5; l. *7858 *with Henrici*); G *1400. daz ingesinde E *308, *1274, 1282, 5696, *6051, *7770; I *twice* (*1); G 229; 1 B 621, *1052, *1812.

geslaht. *See* geschaffen.

daz geslähte[1] E *4523; G *1280, *1497.

gestalt. *See* geschaffen.

ich gestân E 9270; I 10 *times* (*5); G 8 (*3); AH 659; 1 B *1486, *1491; 2 B *134, *177, *652.

getân. *See* geschaffen.

ich gevalle. *See* behage.

ich gevelle E *984, *5567. daz gevelle E *5519.

gevellic (*adj.*) E 7540; G 2972.

diu gefuoge E 7541; G *1242.

daz gewaefen E 3656, 4154, 4722; (*Henrici* I 5019, 5021).

daz gewant E *9 *times* (*244, *297, *645, *1412, *1540, *3547, *3725, *4707, *5400); I *2 *times;* G 10 (*8; *360 (= bettdecke), *975, 999, 1006, *1945, *1951, *2512, *2708, *2750, *3782). daz kleit E 6 *times* (*2; 1531, 1578, 1587, *2012, 3199, *9855); I 15 (*9); G 9 (*5; *103, *112, 285, 368, *1642, *1948, *2748, 3111, 3655); AH 3 (*2; *1022, *1191, 1193). diu wât E 18 *times* (*11; *336, *359, *649, *1571, *1588, *1954, 1970, *1984, 2015, *2183, 3066, 5325, *8073, 8230, 9938, 9958, *9960, *10030); I *5 *times;* G 9 (*7; *711, *1094, *1161, *1559, 1743, *1812, *1942, *3384, 3482); AH *1194.

der gewin E 14 *times* (*12; *928, *1620, *1858, *2620, *2705, *3301, *3755, *4020, *7976, *8013, 8032,

[1] Only in rime with mähte; see mac.

8385, *8398, *9107); I *6 (4 *of these in section* 263); G 6 (*5; *1032, 1105, *1140, *1775, *2042, *2090); 1 B *1345, *1592; 2 B *56, 108 (*twice*), *526.

g e z a e m e (*adj.*) E 1984, 9054. u n g e z a e m e (*adj.*) E *3328, 4170. m i s s e z a e m e (*adj.*) E 3761. w i d e r z a e m e (*adj.*) G *3421, *3552; AH *123, *1478. Cf. ge naeme.

ich g e z i m E 39 *times* (*33); I 6 (*4; *Henrici reads* zimt l. 2691); G 5 (*4); AH 3 (*2); 1 B 5 (*3); 2 B *1. ich z i m E 16 *times* (*5; *MS and Bech* ge ll. 364, *2141; *MS* ge- ll. *2745, 8626, 10035); I 8 (*3); G 3; 1 B 3 (*MS* ge- l. 1469); 2 B 2. ich m i s s e z i m E 4681, *6397, *7385, *7451; I *4549; 1 B *59, *162; 2 B 427. ich t o u c[1] = gezim E 10 *times* (*9); I 9 (*7); G *3; AH *3; 2 B 2 (*1).

daz g o l t E 29 *times* (*11); I 9 (*4); G 13 (*7); AH *1. g u l d î n (*adj.*) E 3 *times* (*2).

g r i m m e (*adj.*) E 10 *times* (*2; 838, 858, 3221, *5297, 5558, 6662, *8993, 9139, 9152, 9234); I 3 (*1); G l. *20. diu g r i m m e (der grim) E 8 *times* (*5); I *4; G *3525; AH 1285. g r i m m e (*adv.*) E 2689. g r i m m i c (*adj.*) AH 1029. g r i m m e c l î c h (*adj.*) E 4 *times* (*1; 5994, 9082, 9211, *9252); I 1. g r i m m e c l î c h e n (*adv.*) E 6218.

g r ü e n e (*adj.*) E 9 *times;* G 1; AH 1.

ich h â n; hâte. *See discussion of rimes in* âte.

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[1] Of the three definitions given by Benecke, only the first, b i n a n g e m e s s e n, is synonymous with z i m and g e z i m. Although it is somewhat difficult to distinguish sharply between these various meanings, the attempt has been made above. Grouping them all together, as Benecke has done, the figures would stand: E 14 times (*11); I 23 (*14); G 8 (*6); AH *6; 2 B 3 (*1).

harte[1] (*adverbial modifier of adjs. and advbs.*) E 4 *times* (484, 1009, 3455 = harte vil, 4861); I 41 *times;* G 40; AH 15; 1 B 5; 2 B 3. vil (*advb. modifier; comparitives excluded*) E 350 *times;* I 189 *times* (*1; *5589); G 102 *times;* AH 62 *times;* 1 B 53 *times;* 2 B 9 *times.*

diu heide E 11 *times* (*10); I *1; G *1; 2 B 2 (*1).

der helt. *See* degen.

daz her. *See* schar.

hêrlîch (*adj.*) E 5 *times* (*2; *288, 1212, 1937, 2067, *3199). hêrlîche(n) (*adv.*) E *1835, *2107; I 6448.

herzenlîche(n)[2] (herze-; *adv.*) E 1261 (frô), 1303 (frô), 1846, 4018 (frô); G 2310, 3870 (frô). herzenlîch (*adj.*) G 2491, 2705.

diu herzeriuwe E *4085, *4256; G 852, 2402; AH 1028. herzeriuweclîche (*adv.*) E 5745.

diu herzesêre E *5 *times* (*5608, *5749, *6284, *8677, *9692; AH *242.

hinnen (*adv.*) E 4697, 9464; I 13 *times* (*7); G 1713, *3092; 1 B 1535; 2 B 613.

diu hiufel E 8318; G 2544.

ich hoere[3] E 20 *times;* I 31; G 13; AH 7; 1 B 7;

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[1] In view of this marked difference of usage between Erec and all the other epics, Haupt's emendations l. 2899 (MS and Bech gar friuntlîche), l. 5500 (MS gar sêre, Bech vil sêre) and l. 6442 (MS gar staete, Bech vil staete), in all of which cases he reads harte, seem very doubtful. The principle expounded in his note to l. 5500, does not suffice. It would first be necessary to show that there had been a wholesale change of harte to other strengthening particles. Haupt himself has not assumed this. The same applies to Bech's harte schiere l. 3801 (MS recht).

[2] See the statistic of rimes in îche. None of the above are in rime.

[3] Excluding E *7551 (=aufhören) and the compound hoere zuo. The latter occurs 8 times in Iwein; for the other works the references are: G 3806; AH 198; 230; 1 B 1309; 2 B 183. E 8634 we find gehoere zuo, which also occurs 1 B 613 and 1215.

2 B 6. ich gehoere (=höre) E 8 *times;* I 9. ich vernim[1] E 67 *times* (*49); I 15 (*11); G 22 (*15); AH 4 (*2); 1 B 16 (*13.)

daz houbet E 36 *times* (*9); I 8 (*2); G 5.

hövesch (*adj.*) E 5517; I 15 *times;* AH l. 74. diu höveschеit E *3461; I 6 *times* (*5). höveschlîchen (*adv.*) I 5894. hovelîchen (*adv.*) E 9861. hovelîch (*adj.*) 1 B 817.

daz hüetel E 8966 (*Bech with MS* hüetlîn). daz hüetelîn E *952, *2640, 6988.

diu hulde E 6 *times* (*2; 132, *1251, 3537, 3639, *4077, 4976); I 28 (*20); G 13 (*7); AH 8 (*4); 1 B 3 (*1).

ie (*adv.*) E 69 *times* (*9); I 75 (*7; ll. 2567, 2669, 4062 *with Henrici*); G 34 (*2); AH 12; 1 B 36 (*3); 2 B 7. iemer E 44 *times;* I 73; G 21; AH 11; 1 B 25; 2 B 14.

iedoch (*adv.*) E 6 *times* (1268, 3859, 3955, 6003 (*MS and Bech* doch), 7902, 9270); I 16 *times* (*3; *including* l. 2567); G 462, 1582; AH 5 *times* (347, 594, 600, 932, 1336); 1 B 5 (*1; 439, 984, 1453, 1564, *1622 (*MS and Bech* doch).

ieglîch (*adj.*) E 19 *times* (4 *adjectively*, 15 *substantively*); I 3 (*adjectively*); G 4 (3 *adjectively*, 1 *substantively*); AH 1 (*adjectively*).

iemer. *See* ie.

ich île. *See* ich gâhe.

diu île. *See* diu gâhe.

der imbîz E *668, 2143, 2947, 8646.

daz ingesinde. *See* gesinde.

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[1] The greater rime-facilities of vernemen partly explain its frequency in Erec, hoeren, with the exception of E *7551, not being found in rime. Still vernemen occurs 18 times in Erec outside of rime, while Iwein has only 15 inside and outside of rime.

daz îsen (= rüstung) I 4 *times* (*3). daz îsengewant E *9 *times;* I *1. diu îsenwât E *4158.

der itewîz E 3 *times* (*2; *2258, 3001, *8273); G 3 (*1; 1369, 1491, *3634).

jâ (*assev.* =fürwahr) E 33 *times;* I 14; G 28; AH 9; 1 B 22; 2 B 2.

jaemerlîch (*adj.*) I 4 *times* (*1); G 2 (1327, 1820); AH 5 (*1; 261, 716, 991, 1032, *1286). jaemerlîche(n) (*adv.*) E 2 (*1; 5297, *8081); I 4 (*2); AH *130.

jener (*pron.*) E 20 *times;* I 8; G 3; 1 B 2; 2 B 1. jenhalp E 5008, 7575. jenenthalp E 6864. Cf. anderhalp.

diu just E 9 *times;* I 3 (tjost). ich justiere E 11 *times* (*2); I 1 (tjostiere); G 2. ich gejustiere E 2 *times;* G 1.

der kampf E 8632; I 24 *times;* 2 B 565.

ich kêre[1] E 23 *times* (*9); I 47 (*29); G 11 (*7); AH *3; 2 B 7 (*6).

daz kindelîn[2] E *2868; G *472, *686, *708, 1051.

daz kleit. *See* daz gewant.

der knabe E 16 *times* (*1; = knappe 2344, 2507, 2639, 3058, 5123; = knabe 3491, 3499, 3510, 3541, 3559, 3575, 3590, 3596, 3599, 3644, *5553); I *5056 (= knabe). der knappe E *2048 (=knappe); I 4 *times* (=knappe); G 3 *times* (= knabe 1273, 1286; =knappe 1723).

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[1] The statistic for wende (which is, however, hardly a synonym) is: E 25 times (*20); I 15 (*13); G 9 (*4); AH 6 (*2); 1 B 9 (*3; MS and Bech also *1681).

[2] See statistic of rimes in -în.

der kneht[1] (=*knight*) E 21 *times* (*19; *with the adjective* guot *everywhere except* 7080); I *5. der ritter E 133 *times;* I 83; G 14 (*1); AH 3; 2 B 3.

der kolbe[2] E 5387, 5522, 5541; I 3 *times;* 2 B 230.

kreftic (*adj.*) E 4 *times;* I 4; AH 1. krefteclîch (*adj.*) E 4 *times* (*2). krefteclîchen (*adv.*) E *813.

der kumber. *See* diu arbeit.

kumberlîch (*adj.*) E 6 *times* (*1); I 2 (*1); 1 B 2 (*1). Cf. kumber.

ich künde E 519, 5694 (ver-*Bech with MS*); G *690, 1018, *1749, 3758, 3910.

daz künne[3] E *1796, *9468, *9547; G *3147; AH *80, *388, *656, 1170. daz mankünne 1 B *730.

kurz (*adj.*) E 15 *times* (*with* frist, stunde, wîle 6 *times*); I 28 (l. 1168 *with Bech and Henrici; with* frist, stunde, zît, wîle, zil 20 *times*); G 6; AH 1 (stunt); 1 B 1 (frist); 2 B 4 (*with* zît 2 *times*). kurze (*adv.*) E 2135, 6201, 6292, 6510.

daz laster[4] E 11 *times* (*1); I 23; G 2; AH 1; 1 B 3; 2 B 1. diu schande[5] E 24 *times* (*16); I 18 (*10); G 8 (*6); 1 B *1772; 2 B 4 (*2). diu unêre E l. *107; I 7 *times* (*6; l. 2578, êre *with Henrici*); G *1413.

leider[6] E 6 *times;* 3764 (*MS corrupt*), 4622, 6240, 6607, 8162, 8547; I 15; G 7; AH 6; 1 B 15; 2 B 4.

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[1] Largely a matter of rime, the word with the greater rime-possibilities being proportionally much more frequent in Erec than in Iwein. For ritter see Henrici on Iwein 6.

[2] Called 'unhöfisch' by Sarrazin, QuF XXXV, 12.

[3] Cf. Jaenicke p. 23; Sarrazin, QuF XXXV, 12.

[4] Again a difference in rime-facilities.

[5] schade unde schande, called 'unhöfisch' by Sarrazin QuF XXXV, 12, occurs E *3885, *6741, *7964 (zuo den schanden); for Iwein see Benecke.

[6] The corruption in Erec 3764, and the extreme rareness of leider in Erec as compared with all the other works might lead one to suspect the authority of the MS in this particular.

ich l e s c h e E *1780; 1 B 295, 1506. ich e r l e s c h e E 8268.

l î h t e (*adv.*) E 16 *times* (10 *times* = vielleicht, *Benecke's second division*); I 25 (17 *times* = vielleicht); G 7 (6 *times* = vielleicht; l. 1511 *against Bech*); AH 7 (6 *times* = vielleicht; l. 832 *with Paul and Bech*); 1 B 5 (3 *times* = vielleicht); 2 B 2 (*once* = vielleicht).

der l o p E 24 *times*; I 5; G 2; AH 2; 1 B 2 (*Bech also* l. 1867). der p r î s E 15 *times* (*1); I 14 (*6); G 3; AH *1; 1 B 1. der r u o m[1] E 4 *times* (*3; *901, 1188, *4358, *5482); G *3767; 1 B *971. l o b e b a e r e (*adj.*) E *1778, *1967; G *1878. l o b e l î c h (*adj.*) E 7 *times* (*3; *323, 335, *744, 1267, *1910, 2077, 2504); I 2; AH 1420. l o b e l î c h e (*adv.*) E *783, *10064. p r î s l î c h e n (*adv.*) E 7702; I 3271.

ich l o u f e E 10 *times* (*3; l. 7001 liefen einander an = *embraced*); I 19 (*2; ich loufe an (*hostile*); 5 *times*; = *embrace* l. 7497); G 5 (*2). ich r e n n e E 3 *times* (*1).

mich l ü s t e t E *7354, *9310; G 2412. mich g e l ü s t e t G 3395; 1 B *63.

ich m a c; mahte(n)[2] E *419, *1545, *2321, *2973, *3443, *6317, *8126, *9985, *10021; G *727. mähte E *4522; G *1279, *1498.

daz m a g e d î n[3] E *27, *82, *1542.

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[1] Probably a matter of accuracy of rime, or avoidance of dialectic forms. The only other rime-word in -u o m in Hartmann is h e i l t u o m (G *3768). The rimes in Erec and 1. Büchlein are all with -u o n.

[2] Haupt, on Erec 419, and Naumann, p. 34, omit E 2973, 3443.

[3] Naumann, p. 33, seems to have overlooked E 27, in the note on which Haupt cites the two *other* instances.

daz mankünne. *See* künne.

manlîch (*adj.*) E 8 *times* (*1); I 4; G 1; 2 B *1. manlîche(n) (*adv.*) E *904, 2629, 8838; 1 B 738.

daz maere E 38 *times* (*29; 15 *singular*, 23 *plural*); I 45 (*39; 24 *sg.*, 21 *pl.*); G 19 (*15; 10 *sg.*, 9 *pl.*); AH *2 (*sg.*); 1 B *4 (1 *sg.*, 3 *pl.*); 2 B *1 (*pl.*).

maere[1] (*adj.*) E 8 *times* (*6; l. 6374 *MS and Bech different*); I *3; G *4.

diu massenîe E 10 *times* (*5); I 1.

der meister (= *source*) E 7299, 7462, 7893, 8201.

diu menge E 8763. diu menigîn[2] E *1699, *9657.

der mete[3] E *426.

ich mîde[4] E 10 *times* (*7; 225, 3250, *3883, *3958, *4131, *6776, *6810, *8051, *8647, 9213); I *2; 1 B *578, *993; 2 B 292. ich vermîde E *9 *times* (*46, *502, *1037, *1061, *2716, *3252, *3308, *4589, *7816); I *4; 1 B *987, *1649.

minneclîche(n)[5] (*adv.*) E *4899, *6794; G 1144.

missevar (*adj.*) E 3 *times* (*1; *3997, 8728, 9548); 1 B 1790; 2 B *441.

diu missewende E *9 *times* (âne missewende 5 *times*); I *1; G *2 (âne m.); AH l. *54 (âne m.).

missezaeme. *See* gezaeme.

ich missezim. *See* ich gezim.

ie mitten E 5 *times* (900, 6146, 6900, 6978, 8307).

ich muode E 886, 2632.

ich muote (= begehre) E 4468, 4472, 5688.

muotveste (*adj.*) E *8119; G *2096.

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[1] See Jaenicke pp. 6 and 7 for a discussion of the various uses of maere.

[2] See statistic of rimes in -în.

[3] Jaenicke p. 24.

[4] mîden and vermîden often used periphrastically.

[5] Also L 215,2.

nämelîchen (*adv.*) I *3 *times*. fürnames (*adv.*) I 1; AH 1359; 2 B 128, 606.

ne[1] E 224 *times*; I 565; G 173; AH 75; 1 B 62; 2 B 25.

ich niete mich E 9551; G *1406.

diu nôt. *See* arbeit.

ofte. *See* dicke.

daz panzier E 2349, *3232.

ich parriere E *1956, *2342, *7291.

daz phärt[2] E 31 *times*; I 8; AH 1. daz ros (ors) E 92 *times* (*MS* ros *everywhere*, *Haupt* ors 10 *times*); I 46 (L^2 ors 12 *times*, *of which* 4 *have been left stand by Henrici*); G 9 (*Paul* ors 7 *times; MSS differ; E* ros *in all these cases*); A H 1 (ros).

diu phlege E 13 *times* (*12; *171, *230, *2373, *3306, *3433, *3491, 5103, *5309, *6009, *6027, *6730, *7035, *9848); I *2; G *2278; AH *310, *1374; 2 B *570.

der prîs. *See* lop.

prîslîchen. *See* lobelîche.

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[1] For Erec this is, of course, entirely a matter of editing. Bech has restored ne in many other cases, correctly so, to judge from the above figures. Henrici's treatment differs somewhat from L^2, but not sufficiently to make much difference in the figures as given. I have found some 45 cases where he omits a ne found in L^2. enweder and niene have not been included in the statistic.

[2] Not found in rime in Hartman, although rimes with ë would have been very convenient. Wolfram has 14 of these, Walther 2, Gottfried 1 (l. 3731). See Haupt on Erec 244 for phärt used in the sense of ros, a usage not found elsewhere in Hartman.

ich prüeve[1] E 5 *times* (1954, 2285, 2320, 7490, 7536). ich geprüeve E 5236. ich erprüeve E 7374.

der puneiz I 2 *times* (*1); G *1614, *2118.

ich pungiere E *2461.

ich quele E 4 *times* (6141, 6217, 8095, 8326); 1 B *402.

der rant (*of* schilt) E *781, 803, *8965, *9137.

diu raste[2] E *6642.

der râtgebe E *5924 (*MS and Bech different*), *8984; 1 B 923, *1253, 1266 (*Haupt and Bech emend*), *1606; 2 B *28.

mit rehte (*adverbial*) E 7 *times* (*6); I 1; G 1; 1 B 1. von rehte E 13 *times* (*3); I 6; G 1; 1 B 5; 2 B 3. ze rehte E 13 *times* (*3); I 6; G 5; 1 B 2; 2 B 1.

ich reize E 1842, *3251, 5493; G 419; AH 1157 (mich reizet); 1 B 443.

ich renne. *See* loufe.

rîche (*adj.*) E 79 *times* (*30); I 23 (*10); G 24 (*7); AH 12 (*6); 1 B 5 (*3); 2 B 3 (*1).

ringe (*adj.*) E 9 *times* (*3; 1279, 4269, 4689, 6002, 6884, *7954, 8047, *8421, *8549); I *1; G 4 (*2; *122, *2504, 2834, 3693); AH 530; 1 B 1396. ringe (*adv.*) E 5 *times* (*3; *968, 3411, 6108, *6256, *6808); I 1; 1 B *679, *1872.

der ritter. *See* kneht.

ritterlîche(n) (*adv.*) E 5 *times* (*3; *1807, *1946,

[1] Cf. Haupt on Erec 1954, where erprüeven and geprüeven (kunde) have, however, been confused.

[2] Jaenicke p. 24.

*2459, 2730, 2925); (I 905 *adj. with Henrici*); G 2012, 2160.

r i u w e c l î c h e (n) (*adv.*) E 9802, 9852; G 459.

daz r o s. *See* phärt.

r ô t (*adj.*) E 15 *times* (*4; 5 *of these of* Mâbonagrîn; l. 9317 grôz *with Haupt;* von rôtem golde l. 1445, *see Jaenicke p. 27, who also notes l. *7866*)*; I 2 (*1); G 3 (*2); 1 B 1819.

der r u o m. *See* lop.

s â[1] (*adv.*) E 27 *times* (*22; l. 5175 *with Paul, Beitr. III, 196*); I 16 (*13); G *5; AH 1; 1 B 2.

s a g e b a e r e (*adj.*) E 7570, 8372.

diu s a e l d e[2] E 11 *times* (l. 8521 *with Bech*); I 11; G 10; AH 2; 1 B 9; 2 B 8. diu s a e l e k e i t[3] E *6 *times* (*341, *2204, *4242, *6130, *6713, *9591); G *1235; 1 B *3 (1219, *1343, *1361). s a e l i c (*adj.*) E 4 *times;* I 11 (*1); G 11; AH 3; 1 B 8; 2 B 10. s a e l d e n l ô s (*adj.*) E 3357; 1 B 1739. u n s a e l i c (*adj.*) E 4 *times;* I 10; G 2485; 1 B 1375.

ich s a l û i e r e E 8177, *9658.

–s a m[4] (*adjectival ending*). *See Haupt on* E 214.

s a m E 40 *times* (*according to Haupt; Bech has* 39, *adding* l. 9262, *and omitting* ll. 3085, 7081); I 16; G 5 (*Bech* alsam l. 2191); AH 1; 1 B 4; 2 B 2. a l s a m E 28 *times* (*8; *Bech and MS also* 4178); I 6 (*1); G 2 (*1); AH *524.

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[1] For s â z e h a n t, s â z e s t u n t see Haupt on Erec 8076, where the statement concerning Gottfried's Tristan is, however, not entirely correct: s â z e h a n t occurs Tristan 1928, 11278, 11746; s â z e s t u n t 931, 1136, 3696, 5346, 6259, 7778, 12219, 15312, 16194.

[2] Again a matter of rime. Cf. h o e r e n, k n e h t etc. above.

[3] Also L *214,1.

[4] Cf. Steinmeyer, Epitheta pp. 13 and 19.

ich s c h a f f e (*strong*) E 5 *times* (3363, 3784, 5988, 6557, 9454); I 13 (*1; *especially with* gemach); G 9 (*1; 226, 502, 592, *1554, 1641, 1748, 2819, 3036, 3267); AH 294; 1 B 731, 1164, 1212; 2 B 74 (*MS and Bech* schephent). ich s c h a f f e (*weak*) G 241, 1272, 2655; AH 778; (1 B 547 *MS and Bech*). ich g e s c h a f f e E 8087, 9173; I 5757; G *1476.

der s c h a f t[1] (=sper) E 11 *times* (*6; 780, *794, *2610, 2803, *4728, *5513, 6923, *9087, 9096, 9112, *9115; l. *2334 = *shaft*); I *7102 (l. 5031 = *shaft*). daz s p e r E 31 *times* (*14); I 21 (*11); G 5 (*2).

diu s c h a n d e. *See* laster.

diu s c h a r[2] E 21 *times* (*19); I *4385. daz h e r E 4148, *6880; I *16; G *2025, *2111; 1 B 1468.

ich s c h e n d e. *See* unêre.

s c h e n k e l fliegen E 762, 9080; G 1599.

s c h i e r e. *See* balde.

s c h î n[3] (*adj.*) E 26 *times* (*25; *Bech, with MS also* l. 5602; schîn sîn 8 *times*, tuon 6 *times*, werden 12 *times;* I 4 (*3; tuon 1, werden 3); G *1804 (tuon); AH *2 (werden *and* tuon); 1 B *5 (wesen 1, tuon 2, werden 2).

s c h ô n e (*adv.*) E 34 *times* (*8); I 7 (*4); G 6 (*1); AH 1; 1 B 5 (*3); 2 B 1.

s c h o e n e (*adj.*) E 75 *times;* I 40 (*1); G 15; AH 10; 1 B 7; 2 B 4.

ich s c h o u w e E 24 *times* (*23); I *11 (l. *1451 *with Henrici*); G *2; 2 B *2. ich b e s c h o u w e E *3 *times;* G *2.

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[1] Called 'unhöfisch' by Sarrazin, QuF XXXV, 12.

[2] Only in part due to the catalogue of knights E 1902–2117 (8 times). Cf. rimes in -a r. Also L *209,22; 211,18.

[3] Cf. rimes in -î n. s c h î n e n is as common in Iwein as in Erec, the figures being: E 30 times (*14); I 28 (*22); G 8 (*3); AH 1; 1 B 1. Here, however, the convenience of the rime-pair I w e i n: s c h e i n has to be taken into account (11 times). Hence also the frequency in rime in Iwein.

ich schrîe E 10 *times* (*3); I *2; G 1; AH *1; 1 B 1.

ich sel G *3934; 2 B *628, *770.

selten[1] E 8 *times;* I 2; G 3; AH 2; 1 B 5 (*1); 2 B 2.

ich sene E *1880; I 9 *times* (6 *adjectival*); G 3 (*1; 2 *adjectival:* 830, 851, *1586); AH 157; 1 B *1603; 2 B 13 (*1; 9 *adjectival:* 131, *204, 239, 331, 341, 378, 404, 482, 499, 509, 568, 572, 579). senlîch (*adj.*) I 2 *times;* 2 B 3 (208, 452, 678).

ich setze[2] E 26 *times* (*15: gesat *14 *times:* *189, *675, *839, *1005, *1201, *1246, *3743, *4124, *6148, *6430, *7725, *7856, *8301, *9581); I 7 (*1 = gesat); G 9 (*3; gesat 3 *times:* 2646[3], *3497, *3790); AH 773; 1 B 1307, *1470 (gesat); 2 B 158.

sîdîn (*adj.*) E *1543, 8922, 10030; G 711, 1094, 1743, 1945.

ich sîge E 6 *times* (*2; 222, *894, 5516, 5554, *8391, 9304); I *3943; G *120, 3123.

silberîn (*adj.*) E *190, *7690, *8956.

sinwel (*adj.*) E 7838, 8209, *8925.

diu sîte[4] E 20 *times* (*16; *Bech and MS also* *1747, *6429, *8259); I *3 (l. 6268 *with Henrici*); G *3.

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[1] Often used ironically, as noted by Benecke. All the Erec passages seem to come under this head, but it is impossible to distinguish sharply.

[2] The other instances in rime of a participle in -at from setzen are ersat E *10070; G *2179; besat E *8681, G *918, *1846. Cf. Henrici on Iwein 2668, where the statement is slightly inaccurate and the distribution is not noted.

[3] Would be the only example outside of rime. The MSS differ and B^2 (changed in B^3) has gesament.

[4] Explained in part by the convenience of rime with Ènîte. Out of the total of sixteen there are eight such rimes, aside from *1747 and *8259. Erec 9647 (besîten) shows the same rime. The possibility that such rimes increase the general frequency of a word in a particular work, even outside of rime, is not altogether precluded.

sleht (*adj.*) E *7358, *7365, 8248; G 2914, 2926, 2931; (2 B 206 *MS and Bech*).

der smerze[1] E 4 *times* (*5331, *5430, 5599, *8334); G *3 (*210, *432, *810); AH *3 (*380, *476, *1091); 1 B *438; 2 B *678. *Rimes all with* herze.

snel[2] (*adj.*) (snel ze) E *1642.

diu snelheit E 5533, *5547.

snelle. *See* balde.

snêvar. *See* wîz.

snêwîz. *See* wîz.

spaehe (*adj.*) E *1997, *7693; I *6941.

spaehe (*adv.*) AH 1411.

diu spaehe E 7 *times* (*6; *3103, *6772, 6778, *8135, *8249, *9449, *10027).

daz sper. *See* schaft.

der spilman E *2158, *2199.

starke (*adv.*) E *2176, *7416, 7506; I 15 *times;* G[3] 9 (*6; *956, *1100, 1118, *1149, *1214, 1262, 1652, *1765, *2264); AH 345; 2 B 149.

diu stat[4] E 37 *times* (*24); I 16 (*10); G 16 (*10); AH 1; 1 B 1.

staete[5] (*adj.*) E 17 *times* (*8); I 8; G 6 (*5); AH 5 (*2); 1 B 4 (*1); 2 B 5. unstaete (*adj.*) E *2 *times;* I *1; 1 B *2. diu staete E 6 *times* (*2); I *2; G *3; AH 2;

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[1] Cf. Erich Schmidt QuF IV, 106-8 and Bock QuF XXXIII, 52. English parallel smart and heart.

[2] Jaenicke p. 11.

[3] As the number of instances in rime itself would indicate, this is due to the rime-pairs barke: starke (once) and marke: starke (five times).

[4] Cf. setze above. It is possible to argue that gesat is less common in Iwein simply because stat is, but this is sufficiently controverted by a comparison of the rime-pair bat: stat (E 11 times, I 7) with gesat: stat (E 9 times, I 1).

[5] See hâte, haete in the discussion of rime.

1 B *2; 2 B 5. diu staetekeit[1] E *8144; 2 B *327. diu unstaete E *2 *times;* I 2; 1 B *2.

ich strîte[2] E *6 *times;* I 21 (*17); G *2; 2 B *1. ich gestrîte E *3 *times;* I *3; 1 B *1; 2 B *1. ich vihte E 18 (*4); I 27 (*including* daz vehten; *7). ich gevihte I *1.

diu stunde E *33 *times* (23 *sg.*, 10 *pl.*[3]); I *19 (5 *sg.*, 14 *pl.*); G *17 (14 *sg.*, 3 *pl.*); AH *4 (3 *sg.*, 1 *pl.*); 1 B *2 (*sg.*); 2 B *1 (*sg.*).

sum[4] (*adj.*) E *7635. sumelîch E 4220.

der surzengel E 820, 2798; G 1604.

sus[5] (*adv.*) E 54 *times* (*3); I 59; G 39 (*5 = grêgôrjus: sus); A H 14; 1 B 4; 2 B 4. Cf. alsus.

swach (*adj.*) E 12 *times* (359, 580, 1587, 2184, 2800, 2849, 4202, 5783, 6476, 6487, 8123, 8289); I 5; G 520, 2949, 3039; AH 1332b; 1 B 5 (245, 798, 1079, 1103, 1232).

diu swaere. *See* arbeit.

ich swîge. *See* dage.

diu tât I *2 *times.*

ich tobe I 6 *times* (*2); G 3307; 1 B *1513; 2 B 229. Cf. wüete.

diu tôrheit E *6519; G 2789; 2 B 229. toerlîch (*adj.*) E *9030. toerlîche (*adv.*) E 6532, 7010, 9005.

ich touc. *See* gezim.

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[1] Also L *206,17; 211,36. unstaetekeit L *211,37.

[2] Cf. justieren.

[3] Doubtful forms are classed as singular. Compare ze stunt etc. The Gregorius statistic includes three cases of ze stunde.

[4] Cf. Haupt on Erec 7635. sumelîch also L 212,24.

[5] Cf. Sievers, PBB XII, 498. AH 410 seems, however, to be another clear exception to the rule, and sus is there not in rime, as it is in Gregorius 1285.

der trehtîn E *1263 (: künegîn); I *2 (: vehten).

ich trûwe E 4 *times* (2498, 4561, 6339, 8859); I 7 (l. 4101 ge- *with Henrici*); G 73, 1476; AH 193; 2 B 300. ich getrûwe E 6101; I 5 *times;* G 6 (*2; 197, *524, 596, 1727, *2689, 3893); AH 663, 1152; 1 B *37; 2 B 370.

tugenthaft (*adj.*) E 15 *times* (961, 1695, 1749, 1890, 2784, 2811, 2876, 3798, 4056, 4443, 4739, 4817, 5026, 5338, 7242); 1 B 1499. tugentrîche (*adj.*) E 6 *times* (*5; *1806, *4898, 5712, *5933, *6795, *8116). tugentlîche(n) (*adv.*) E 3 *times* (*1; 4990, *5082, 9909); AH 1339.

diu tuht E *996, 2587.

tump (*adj.*) E 11 *times* (*4); I 4; G 5; AH 4; 1 B 2; 2 B *1.

ich überkume I *3 *times;* G *2177. ich überwinde E 10 *times* (*5); I 18 (*15); G *3; 1 B *3; 2 B *2.

ich überlade I *4 *times;* G *804, *1682; 2 B *732.

unbewart (*adj.*) E *6275; G *2195.

unbiderbe. *See* biderbe.

unbillîch (*adj.*) I 2 (*1); 2 B *746.

undaere (*adj.*) 1 B *1710. undâre (*adv.*) I 2247; 1 B *1416.

unde (*temp. rel.*) E 7028 (*see Haupt*), 8509.

diu unêre. *See* laster.

ich unêre I 10 *times* (*7). ich entêre I *1. ich schende E *2190 (geschant), *9361; I 4886; G *1524, *2810.

unerkant (*adj.*) E *9 *times;* I *1; 1 B *1; 2 B *1. unkunt E 7 *times* (*5); I *3; G 3 (*1); AH *1; 1 B *1.

unervaeret (*adj.*) E *2778; I *3 *times.* unervorht (*adj.*) I *2 *times.* unverzagt (*adj.*) E 7 *times* (*2; *4306, 4430, 5557, *6820, 8121, 8171, 8425); I 2 (*1). unzagehaft (*adj.*) E *9177.

ungelîche. *See* gelîche.

ungemach[1] (*adj.*) E *7 *times* (*690, *1079, *4049, *4263, *5477, *6538, *7823); I *4.

daz ungeval E *6034. daz ungevelle I *3 *times.*

diu ungefuoge. *See* unsite.

ungezaeme. *See* gezaeme.

unkunt. *See* unerkant.

unmaere (*adj.*) E *4456; I 9 *times* (*8); G *4 (*970, *1914, *2944, *3037); AH *126; 1 B *3 (*164, *1608, *1728).

unmügelich (*adj.*) I *5 *times;* G *2; AH *4.

unsaelic. *See* saelic.

der unsite I 3 (*2); G 1298, *3086. diu ungefuoge E *6528, *9518. diu unfuoge E *5472; I 860. diu unfuore E 1244.

unstaete. *See* staete.

unverzagt. *See* unervaeret.

unfruot. *See* fruot.

diu unfuoge. *See* unsite.

diu unfuore. *See* unsite.

unzagehaft. *See* unervaeret.

diu unzît E *1226, *8841.

üppic (*adj.*) AH 86; 1 B 519, 804, 1176. diu üppekeit 1 B 722.

daz urliuge[2] E 408; G 910, 1874, 1898.

der vâlant E *4 *times* (*5556, *5648, *9197, *9270); 1 B *1683.

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[1] Haupt on Erec 2271 seems to know of only one instance (4263) in Erec It might be possible to conceive of some of the above as substantives, but this seems forced, and they do not differ from the Iwein examples.

[2] Jaenicke p. 18.

der valsch[1] E 8 *times* (4209, 4642, 4651, 4663, 5920, 7533, 8567, 9888); AH 51; 1 B 5 (268, 566, 1085, 1441, 1757); 2 B 297. diu valscheit E *3734; I *2 *times.*

diu varwe[2] E 25 *times* (26 *counting* l. 5620, *with MS and Bech;* *10); I 1; G 3 (*2); AH 1139; 1 B *296. diu sundervarwe E *7596.

veige[3] (*adj.*) I 1299.

ich verbinde. *See* binde.

daz verch[4] I 2 *times.* verchwunt (*adj.*) E 5135. diu verchwunde G *140.

ich verdenke I 4 *times.*

ich verdiene E 2825 (*passage interpolated according to Pfeiffer*); I 7 *times* (3 *of these*, 4502, 7761, 7990 *changed to* gediene *by Henrici*); G 3543; AH 1439; 1 B 149, 784. ich gediene E 8 *times* (987, 1276, 1289, 4549, 5636, 5937, 6569, 7782); I 3 *times* (6 *according to Henrici*); G 1710, 1934; AH 286, 384; 1 B 286, 800, 1664; 2 B 70, 133. ich verschulde E 4960, 4991, 6208; I 3 *times;* G 2413, 2691. ich versol E *3562, *3927, *5883; 1 B 35, *525.

vergeben (e) E 4239, 9244; 1 B 439.

ich vernim. *See* hoere.

ich versage E *4072, *5905; I 11 *times* (*8); G *1133, *1702, *1703; AH *223; 1 B *515, 1041.

ich verschulde. *See* verdiene.

ich versêre E *4727; 1 B *427.

ich versihe mich E 2497; I 7 *times* (*2); G 2966; AH *969, *1108; 1 B *1255; 2 B *12.

ich versol. *See* verdiene.

ich verswache E 1782, 4659, 4742, 8263.

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[1] Also L 211, 6; 212, 32.

[2] The rimes are all with garwe and its compounds.

[3] Jaenicke p. 12.

[4] See Jaenicke p. 24, who does not mention verchwunt and verchwunde, although in both the Iwein passages verch is joined with wunde. Henrici reads verre I 7785; see Paul on the passage.

ich v e r w î z e. *See* wîze.

ich v e r z a g e E 6 *times* (*3); I 13 (*9); G 2 (*1); AH *4; 1 B *3; 2 B *1.

v î e n t. *See* gehaz.

v i l. *See* harte.

v i u r î n (*adj.*) E 882, *9206.

der v l î z[1] E 23 *times* (*18); I 4; G 7 (*3); 2 B 2 (*1).

ich v l î z e mich E 8 *times* (*2); I 2 (*1); G 4 (*2); 1 B 4 (*1).

v o l (*adj.*) E 24 *times* (*9; l. 2050 wol *with MS and Bech);* I 8 (*3); G 8 (*3); AH 4 (*1); 1 B 1.

v o l l e c l î c h e (n) (*adv.*) E 13 *times* (*4); I 5 (*1); G 3; AH *1.

diu f r e i s e E 7 *times* (*4; *146, *3136, *6871, *7947, 7954, 8059, 8818); I 2; G *4 (*775, *954, *1036, *3367); 1 B 191. e n f r e i s e (*adv.*) E *6097. diu w e g e f r e i s e G *3748. f r e i s l î c h (*adj.*) E 5399.

ich f r e u e. *See* frô.

v r e v e l (e)[2] (*adj.*) I 1; G 250, 3868. v r e v e l l î c h (*adj.*) I 1; G 3800. v r e v e l l î c h e (*adv.*) G 102. diu v r e v e l e G 1995.

diu f r i s t E *9 *times;* I *17; G *6; AH *3; 1 B *2; 2 B *2. diu w î l e E 22 *times* (*9); I 17 (*2); G 3; AH 1; 1 B 7; 2 B *1. diu z î t[3] E 65 *times* (*52; l. 9485 *with MS and Bech);* I 37 (*24); G 15 (*8); AH 3 (*2); 1 B *7; 2 B 6 (*3).

diu f r i u n d î n[4] (-inne) E 14 (*12); I 1303 (*Henrici* vriunt).

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[1] Cf. w î z. Eleven of the eighteen rimes in Erec are with forms of w ı z. Of those remaining four are with foreign words in -î z.

[2] Jaenicke pp. 15 and 16.

[3] In Erec 11 times in rime with Ê n î t e.

[4] See discussion of rimes in -î n. Of the above Erec shows 10 (*9) -î n and 4 (*3) -i n n e forms.

friuntlîch (*adj.*) E 7 *times;* I 2; 2 B 1. friuntlîche(n) (*adv.*) E 5 *times* (*2); I 1; G 1.

frô[1] (*adj.*) E 47 *times* (*45) I 24 (*21); G 16 (*15); AH 4 (*3); 1 B 8 (*6); 2 B *6. ich freue E 7 *times;* I 16 (*1); G 2; AH 4; 1 B 2; 2 B 2. ich gefreue I *1.

frum (*adj.*) E 12 *times;* I 17; G 3; AH 2; 2 B 2. Cf. biderbe. diu frümekeit E 13 *times* (*9); I 16 (*15; ll. 4561 *and* 6944 *acc. to Henrici*); G 4 (*1); 1 B *1.

diu frume, der frume E 4101; I 7 *times;* 1 B 206, 1583; 2 B 590, 652.

fruot (*adj.*) 1 B *1242; 2 B *174, 180, *216. unfruot 1 B *349, *859.

ich füege E 5 (*1; 1860, 2437, *4651, 6726, 6868); I 12 *times* (*3; l *7354 *with Henrici*); G 1289; 1 B 1174. ich gefüege E 490, 661; I 4 *times* (*1); G 1660; 1 B *54, *665, *727, *769.

daz fürbüege E *820, 2797, *7731, 7751.

fürnames. *See* nämelîchen.

diu wal E 3 *times* (*2; 3205, *3566, *7781); G 6 (*4; 1439, *2036, *2232, *2261, 2717, *3156); 1 B *1049; 2 B 112.

ich walte E *11 *times* (*314, *524, *1468, *1823, *2668, *2956, *7016, *7205, *9846, *9967, *9988); I *6531; G *5 (*217, *567, *748, *2712, *2789); 1 B 2 (1, *1045).

der wân[2] E 31 *times* (*30); I 18 (*11); G *2; AH *1; 1 B 7 (*6); 2 B *2.

ich wandel E 2934, 6262; 1 B 296, 1248.

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[1] frô in rime with dô E 31 times; I 9; G 7; AH 3; 2 B 1.

[2] A very convenient rime-word. hân : wân E 10; I 2; G 1; AH 1; 1 B 3; 2 B 1. âne wân is found E *586, *2578, *6780, *8349; G *3095; 1 B *584.

wanne(n) (*adv.*) E (4187 *MS and Bech*), 5155, 9336; G 1224, 1227, 1805, 1861, 2571.

ich wâpen mich E 3064.

der wâpenroc E 6 *times* (740, 2339, 2568, 4482, 4487, 9018).

diu wât. *See* gewant.

der wec[1] E 69 *times* (*48; l. 7814 *with MS and Bech*); I 27 (*8); G 13 (*9); AH 4 (*2); 1 B 3 (*1); 2 B *1.

weizgot[2] E 1355, 4743, 8948; I 9 *times;* G 8 (872, 1304, 1415, 1501, 2416, 2592, 2941, 3116); AH 925; 1 B 75, 207, 583.

daz werc E 6 *times;* I 11 (*1); G 2; 1 B 5.

diu werdekeit E *6 *times* (*377, *2068, *2438, *4629, *5085, *7860); AH *89, *117. wirdeclîche (*adv.*) E *5094, *9993.

diu werltminne 1 B *1426. diu werltsache E *7252. der werlttôre AH 396. daz werltwîp 2 B *630. der werltwîse (man) E 7368. diu werltwünne 1 B 277, 1856. der werltzage E *4657; AH *1320.

wert[3] (*adj.*) E 10 *times* (*6; *3779, *4709, *4950, 5258, *6472, *6931, 7195, 8188, *9307, 9352); I 15 (*10); G 4 (*2; *869, 1894, 2897, *3501); AH *761; 1 B 5 (*4; *234, *787, *1461, *1471, 1479); 2 B *444, *782.

der widergelt E 877, 5042, *5750.

ich widerrîte E *1239, *3118, *8023.

ich widersage I 9 *times* (*8); G *2724, *2747; 1 B *766.

der widerslac I 2 *times* (*1).

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[1] Illustrates very well the influence of rime on diction: the rime pair Erec: wec occurs 31 times in Erec.

[2] Schönbach p. 4 ff.

[3] Cf. Steinmeyer, Epitheta pp. 9 and 18 (Note 18), where, however, G 1894 should be added for Hartman, possibly also E *6931, *9307 (der werde), and 2 B 782 (diu werde); G *3501 has der gotes werde.

der widerstrît E *5 *times* (*2702, *3783, *4956, *7301, *8732).

widerzaeme. *See* gezaeme.

diu wîle. *See* frist.

wîplîche(n) (*adv.*) E 6 *times* (*1; 894, 3010, 3280, *5107, 5913, 6224).

wirdeclîche. *See* werdekeit.

der, diu wîs E 1716, 5421; I 7 *times* (*1); G 4 (1236, 3028, 3397, 3482); 1 B 112, 1773; 2 B *186, 429.

wîselôs (*adj.*) E *250, *6480; G 2822, 2879; 1 B 1582.

wîz (*adj.*) E 20 *times* (*9); I 1; G *1; 2 B 1. snêwîz (*adj.*) E *276, *2020. snêvar E *2081. Cf. blanc. diu wîze E 7307; G *3431; 2 B *188.

ich wîze E 6304, 6529 (*MS and Bech* ver-), 6535 (*MS and Bech* ver-); 1 B 589, 937 (*MS and Bech* ver-); 2 B 15. ich verwîze E *321, 3766, 4261; 1 B 581.

ich wone[1] (=wohne) E 5181, 8474; I 7 *times;* G 289, 343, *561, 2366, 3560; AH 327, 594; 1 B 498, *1547; 2 B *735.

daz wortzeichen E *1895, 6986; G 3617.

ich wüete E *859, *5528. Cf. tobe.

mich nimt wunder E 7 *times* (*4; *628, 3502, 3608, *3730, *4849, *4938, 5303); G *1860; AH *1071; 1 B 435. mich wundert E 12 *times* (14, 3329, 5153, 5464, 5559, 6601, 6649, 7932, 7940, 8701, 8771, 9153); I 8; G 956, 1628, 2681; AH 377; 1 B 1393.

wünneclîch (*adj.*) E 16 *times* (*3; 1728, *2911, 3739, 6193, 6216, *7918, 8082, 8225, 8292, 8718, 8722, 8932, 9417, *9474, 9535, 9778); I 3 (*1); G 674, 2260; AH *1273. wünneclîche(n)[2] (*adv.*) E 8316, 10059; G *204, 218; 2 B 63.

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[1] In Erec in the literal sense; all the other cases, with the exception of G *561, are used more or less figuratively.

[2] Also L 211,19.

der wunsch E 14 *times* (332, 1700, 2207, 2741, 5964, 6487, 7181, 7378, 7796, 7842, 8214, 8222, 8935, 10115; I 5; G 5 (1263, 1269, 1458, 2261, 3389); AH 56; 2 B 113. daz wunschkint E *8278. daz wunschleben I *1; AH *393; 2 B *79. daz wunschspil E *8530. der wunschwint G *787.

daz zabel G 2029, 2031. der zabelaere E 943.

zagehaft (*adj.*) I 2 *times* (*1); 2 B 549. zagelîch (*adj.*) E 8630. zagelîchen (*adv.*) E *6882.

diu zal[1] E 11 *times* (*10; *281, *1389, *1696, *1941, *3567, *4043, 6807, *6854, *7780, *7835, *7862); I *1; 1 B *1050.

ich zal. *See* zel.

ich ze(r)briche E 22 *times* (*15); I *8; G 2 (*1); AH 4 (*3); 2 B *1. ich gebriche I *1; AH *1. ich briche E 13 *times* (*11); I 16 (*9); G 7 (*4); AH 6 (*4); 1 B *2; 2 B *1.

zehant (*adv.*) E 34 *times* (*22); I 32 (*22); G 11 (*9); AH 5 (*4); 1 B 1; 2 B 1. zehant E 5 *times* (*2); G *1. alzehant AH *1190. zestunt E *9 *times* (*755, *1163, *3088, *3098, *3209, *3424, *4237, *5223, *8103); I *3; G *448, *3783, *3860; AH *1180, *1369; 1 B *1821. zestunt E *6 *times* (*2881, *3349, *4833, *6771, *6847, *6932); G *548. zestunde[2] E *9 *times* (*4943, *5124, *5293, *6073, *8157, *9003, *9615, *9624, *9666); G (ze stunde) *1210, *2878, *3726.

ich zel, zal E *20 *times* (er zalt *743, *1625, *1942, *5218; gezalt *1939, *2921, *5655, *5704, *6127, *6767, *7339, *7429, *7461, *8376, *8624; zellen *2079, *2233, *2828, *7457; zeln *1403); I 836 (zelt); G (gezalt) 3465, *3676; 1 B 8 (*5; zel mir 741; zaltest 83; zalen *450; zelen

[1] zal: über al 5 times in Erec, once in Iwein.

[2] Cf. stunde.

674; gezalt *632, *1328, *1596, *1833); 2 B *615 (zelt).

ich überzal I *8007.

mir zerinnet E 6 *times* (*4; *884, 1361, 2192, *2492, *9238, *9761); I *1; 1 B *410, *1755, *1834; 2 B *17.

zesam(e)ne (*adv.*) E 29 *times;* strîchen 766, 812, 2608, 9084; binden 1573, 3546, 5405, 8945; treten 915, 9138; senden 9105, 9742; geparrieret 1956, 2342; rîten 4207, 4382; gân lân 833, 6912; — 612, 816, 1703, 2123, 2793, 7544, 7851, 7856, 9120, (9398 *MS and Bech*), 9726, 9856; I 6 *times;* G 3 (2122, 3175, 3195); 1 B 4 (450, 908, 1320, 1538).

zestunt. *See* zehant.

ich ziere E 14 *times* (*10; *737, *1957, 2336, *2343, *2434, *3800, *4637, *7290, 7848, *7865, *8208, 8290, 8304, *9659); I *2554; G 722, 875; (1 B 1498 *MS and Bech*).

daz zil E 12 *times* (*11; ich nim mir des ein zil *3040, *6047, *6576, *8588; *571, *2356, 3974, *5417, *5671, *6535, *8715, *9588); I *5; G *542, 849, *1067, *1391; AH *607; 1 B *1038, *1476, *1544.

ich zim. *See* gezim.

ziph (*interj.*) 1 B 817.

diu zît. *See* frist.

der zobel E 2000, 2010, 2017; AH 1025. gezobelt E 1572, 1999, 8944. zobelîn (*adj.*) E *2306.

diu zunge I 5 *times;* G *2, *2006; AH 862, 880; 2 B 813.

zwâre (*adv.*). *See* deiswâr.

RIME-TECHNIC.

The subject will be treated under the following heads: 1. Rime-vowels. 2. Rime-groups. 3. Identical Rime ('rührender reim'). 4. Impure rimes.

RIME-VOWELS.

The results of an examination of the vowels employed in rime in the different works of Hartman are largely negative. The following table presents the sum-totals for each vowel and the relative percentage of each. These totals refer to couplets, not lines. The 'Leich' of the Erstes Büchlein is not included in the statistic.

	E	I	G	AH	1 B	2 B
a	1392	1030	518	131	133	71
	27.466	25.227	25.861	17.124	16.18	17.191
â	460	343	172	56	84	34
	9.077	8.401	8.587	7.32	10.219	8.232
ae	160	109	101	19	29	8
	3.157	2.67	5.042	2.484	3.528	1.937
e	540	417	187	98	65	43
	10.655	10.213	9.336	12.81	7.908	10.412
ê	117	151	69	19	43	22
	2.309	3.698	3.445	2.484	5.231	5.327
ei	300	325	132	51	47	33
	5.919	7.96	6.59	6.667	5.718	7.99

i	378	488	184	104	136	58
	7.459	11.952	9.186	13.595	16.545	14.044
î	550	256	102	43	67	40
	10.852	6.27	5.092	5.621	8.151	9.685
ie	171	100	58	18	19	6
	3.374	2.449	2.896	2.353	2.311	1.453
o	273	253	135	46	59	23
	5.387	6.196	6.74	6.013	7.178	5.569
ö	3	7	3	4	0	1
	.059	.171	.15	.523	0	.242
ô	181	144	75	51	24	22
	3.571	3.527	3.744	6.667	2.92	5.327
oe	2	5	1	2	1	1
	.039	.122	.05	.261	.122	.242
ou	54	16	13	8	6	2
	1.065	.392	.649	1.046	.73	.484
öu	0	8	1	0	0	0
	0	.196	.05	0	0	0
u	157	141	83	35	19	13
	3.098	3.453	4.144	4.575	2.311	3.148
ü	12	16	23	7	5	2
	.237	.392	1.148	.914	.608	.484
û	25	24	10	3	4	1
	.493	.588	.499	.392	.487	.242
iu	41	25	20	10	4	2
	.809	.612	.999	1.307	.487	.484
uo	231	200	102	47	70	30
	4.558	4.898	5.092	6.144	8.516	7.264
üe	21	25	14	13	7	1
	.414	.612	.699	1.699	.852	.242

To show the variation possible within the limits of one and the same poem the following statistics for each 1000 lines of Iwein are appended.

	1-1000	-2000	-3000	-4000	-5000	-6000	-7000	-8000
a	132	137	127	138	105	121	124	130
â	42	32	42	35	52	38	52	43
ae	15	15	11	18	12	20	11	6
e	36	46	54	43	63	50	58	54
ê	18	14	22	15	22	16	20	22
ei	48	37	40	41	35	33	39	44
i	61	68	44	47	68	57	63	68
î	37	25	38	39	37	31	28	15
ie	13	9	9	19	12	13	10	14
o	30	35	35	19	31	34	34	30
ö	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
ô	17	14	16	19	18	20	16	22
oe	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
ou	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	0
öu	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
u	16	16	16	21	17	16	15	19
ü	1	6	0	3	2	0	1	3
û	3	1	6	4	4	3	2	1
iu	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	3
uo	19	28	31	29	18	38	12	20
üe	2	7	4	2	0	2	4	4

It will be seen from the above table that the extremes are: for a 105–138; â 32–52; ae 6–20; e 36–63; ê 14–22; ei 33–48; i 44–68; î 15–39; ie 9–19; o 19–35; ö 0–3; ô 14–22; oe 0–1; ou 0–3; öu 0–5; u 15–21; ü 0–6; û 1–6; iu 2–5; uo 12–38; üe 0–7.

Examining these results, it is found that ten vowels and diphthongs, â, e, ei, ie, o, ö, öu, ü, û, uo, show greater variation in these divisions of 1000 lines from Iwein, than they do in the six poems each taken as a whole; on the other hand, eleven vowels and diphthongs, a, ae, ê, i, î, ô, oe, ou, u, iu,

üe show less variation in the second table than in the first. These latter are as rime-vowels numerically the stronger, representing in the case of Iwein 58.5 per cent of the rime-stock as over against 41.5 per cent belonging to the first group.

By a close scrutiny of the rime-stock of each particular poem, it would be possible to discover in each instance the elements that go to make up this difference in the relative percentages of rime-vowels. Thus the low average of the 1 and 2 Büchlein for *a* is due to the scarcity or total absence of such rime-words as: l a c, p f l a c, b r a c h, s a c h, g e–s c h a c h, s p r a c h, n a m, q u a m, l a n t, mostly words that belong to narrative rather than reflective poetry. One might thus go through the rimes of each poem, specifying the particular words that are abnormal in their ratio of frequency. Though involving less detail, something similar will be attempted in the discussion of rime-groups. The subsequent publication of a complete rime-index will, it is hoped, supplement this latter work.

It was said at the outset that the result of this examination of rime-vowels would be largely negative This may, in the case of Hartman, be partly due to the fact that his works deal with widely-varying subjects and that hence both word-stock and rime-stock show great variations. In any case it cannot be denied that the latter goes hand in hand with the former, and that the only strictly scientific method of investigation is to examine the two together. Even such externals as the names of persons playing important parts in a poem may exert great influence on the sum-total of certain rime-vowels.

If of little use in determining chronology, statistics of rime-vowels seem of still more doubtful value in determining authorship. While not disputing the correctness of Steinmeyer's conclusion in GGA 1893, pp. 124–5, the method there employed seems open to criticism. To test its soundness, it is only necessary to apply the same method to the four epics of Hartman: Erec, Iwein, Gregorius and Der arme Heinrich. The results would be (Steinmeyer classes all *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*

vowels together): *a* E .397, G.394, I .363, AH .269; *e* AH .22, I .219, G .194, E .189; *i* E .217, AH .216, I .207, G .172; *o* AH .145, G .114, I .106, E .101; *u* AH .15, G .126, I .106, E .096. It will be seen that in this comparison Der arme Heinrich is quite as abnormal as Mai und Beaflor in Steinmeyer's statistics. To a large extent such variations are a mere reflex of the diction, and differences in the latter are as often due to subject and period of production as to authorship. In any case it is safer to base conclusions on an examination of particular rime-groups than on the statistic of rime-vowels, as by this method we come nearer to diction proper, the ultimate basis on which the whole matter rests. Steinmeyer has examined fifteen different groups to show the variation in Mai und Beaflor and here his evidence seems more convincing than it did in the case of rime-vowels. I now propose to attempt something similar, on a more extensive scale, for Hartman.

RIME-GROUPS.

Part of the material has already been given under the head of 'Diction', where occurrences in rime have consistently been separated from those in the middle of the line. As a rule, phenomena suggested by an examination of the dictionary proper have found a place under 'Diction', while those suggested by a study of the rime-index have been grouped under the present head. The arrangement is alphabetic, according to that usually employed in rime-indices, although differing in some details. The groups selected are mainly such of the larger ones as show considerable divergence of usage. As a rule the smaller groups have been given only when of especial interest. Statistics of particular rime-couplets or rime-words, properly subdivisions of those for rime-endings, have usually been relegated to the foot notes; where not, they are enclosed in brackets. Identical and impure rimes, being treated under separate heads, have not been regularly noted. The 'Leich' of the Erstes Büchlein is not included in the statistic.

(verdagest: sagest[1] 1 B 1281; I 959.) aget[1] E 14; G 3; AH 15; 1 B 1. agt[1] E 10; I 34; G 4; AH 3; 1 B 1. aht[2] E 15; I 9; G 7; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. ahte[3] E 12; I 1; G 1; AH 1; 1 B 1. ahten[3] E 3. al[4] E 22; I 9; G 7; 1 B 1. alt[5] E 31; I 13; G 7; AH 2; 1 B 8; 2 B 1. alte[6] E 2; I 1; G 2; 2 B 1. alten[7] E 11; I 3; G 11; 1 B 1; 2 B 2. am[8] E 79; I 12; G 18; AH 2; 1 B 1.

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[1] The reading of aget or agt is largely a matter of editing. Henrici and L[4] are, however, in exact agreement for Iwein. Of forms that also show contraction into ei, there are, aside from sagest above: saget (3 p. sg., including cpds.) E 1257, 1587; G 2447; AH 301; 1 B 280. gesaget (participle; cpds.) E 1103, 2711, 6508, 7055, 7131, 8573; G 2341, 2576; AH 223, 356, 445, 459, 558, 705, 921, 1059, 1113, 1493. sagt (3 p. sg., with cpds.) E 1417, 1609, 10039; I 840, 6575; G 2296, 3820; 1 B 940. gesagt (part., cpds.) E 311, 2812, 5109, 6821; I 388, 720, 1304, 1622, 1742, 1757, 1820, 2038, 3524, 4472, 5268, 5700, 6456, 6565, 6894, 7286, 7656; G 1428, 1760. sagte (cpds.) E 4839, 8307, 8464; I 952, 5693; G 1703, 2247, 2593; AH 533. All of these are coupled with rime-words that never show ei-forms. These figures differ somewhat from Fischer's, Zur Geschichte des Mittelhochdeutschen p. 46. Compare the statistics below of rimes in eist, eit and eite.

[2] Of past participles from verbs in -ecken there are: bedaht E 1851, 2145, 7582, 8772 (:gestaht); I 681, 7518; G 354, 934, 2499; unbedaht E 1769, 6895; bestaht E 2376; gestaht E 8773 (:bedaht); erwaht (:naht) AH 541. For erwaht see also rimes in ecket.

[3] See mac, p. 24. Cf. mohte(n) below.

[4] See zal under Diction. Forms of al (adj.) in rime E 28; I 17; G 10; AH 2; 1 B 2.

[5] Cf. ich zel p. 40. No doublets of participles in -alt and -ellet occur.

[6] Preterit forms: stalte E 7382; gevalte E 5567.

[7] Cf. ich walte p. 37.

[8] See also rimes in aeme below. Largely preterits of nemen, komen and zemen, with their compounds: nam (and cpds.) in rime E 60; I 10; G 16; AH 2; 1 B 1; quam (and cpds.) E 55; I 7; G 11; AH 1; gezam and zam E 26; I 2; G 3. nam: quam (with their cpds.)

an[1] E 223; I 187; G 95; AH 9; 1 B 32; 2 B 22. ande[2] E 31; I 15; G 15; AH 2; 2 B 2. ant[3] E 164; I 120; G 57; AH 16; 1 B 4; 2 B 3. ar[4] E 67; I 42; G 20; AH 5; 1 B 6; 2 B 5. (was E 30; I 15; G 19; AH 3.) at[5] E 30; I 11; G 15; AH 1; 1 B 1. (bater: vater E 1466, 1820; G 2287; AH 567, 641, 961.) (sazzer: wazzer E 6716).

E 42; I 7; G 10; AH 1. For gezam see gezim under Diction. nemen (ver–, ge–, be–) altogether is found: E 272 times; I 150; G 80; AH 24; 1 B 42; 2 B 15. komen (be–) altogether, E 232; I 162; G 61; AH 18; 1 B 24; 2 B 11. The phenomenon is probably explained by reference to kom, the other, regular form of the preterit, which has no rime-facilities, and is used only inside the line. If the above statistic is held to show that the *a* form is used only for the sake of rime, it is probably to be confined to that position even in Erec. Compare quâmen below.

[1] Among the rime-pairs are: began: man E 15; I 4; 1 B 1; kan: man E 18; I 26; G 8; AH 1; 1 B 5; 2 B 8; man: gewan E 49; I 23; G 11; AH 1; 1 B 5; 2 B 3. For began: man see beginne under Diction. Total number of occurrences of gewinnen in Hartman: E 93; I 79; G 34; AH 10; 1 B 26; 2 B 5. ieman and nieman in rime as follows (in accordance with which Henrici on Iwein 194 may be corrected): nieman: an E 4771; :dan E 1481, 2663; I 1268, 3228; :kan E 8254; I 5890; AH 443; :gewan G 1246; ieman: gewan E 423; I 2826. For iemen and niemen in rime see below.

[2] sande (and cpds.) E 1893, 2879, 4920, 6117 (:erwande), 7566 (:erwande), 10055; G 194, 718, 937, 942, 2509; also Leich 1764, 1766. wande (er-) E 6116, 6667, 7567; also L 215,17. sante (:ermante) G 2852; wanten (:lanten) G 1849 (MSS differ). The forms in *t* had few rime-facilities. Apparently the *d*-forms are not found in rime after Erec, Erstes Büchlein and Gregorius. This would make L 215,14 early also.

[3] zehant: vant I 11; G 4; AH 2. lant: genant E 12; I 2; G 2. Participles in -ant that also show forms in -endet: gewant (and cpds.) E 16; I 19; G 8; AH 3; 1 B 1. geschant E 2190 (emend. of Lachmann). For endet-forms see below. Cf. Lachmann on I 7967.

[4] Cf. schar p. 29. Statistic for gar: E 100 (*44); I 79 (*21); G 28 (*10); AH 15 (*3); 1 B 25 (*4); 2 B 13 (*4).

[5] Cf. ich setze p. 30.

â[1] E 46; I 25; G 9; AH 1. âht E 11; I 4; G 3; AH 3; 1 B 3. âhte E 8; I 2; G 1; AH 1. (quâmen[2] E 2; G 5.) ân[3] E 199; I 153; G 34; AH 20; 1 B 25; 2 B 14. (begânt : hânt E 6336 (*MS diff.*); enhânt : stânt E 8100 (*MS diff.*); lânt : stânt I 509). âre[4] E 1; I 9; G 4; 1 B 1. (hâst E 2; I 1; AH 4; 1 B 6.) ât[5] E 62; I 50;

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[1] dâ in rime E 38; I 19; G 7; AH 1. Cf. sâ p. 28.

[2] E 662, 7713; G 629, 1979, 3195, 3375, 3752. See note on am; there are no rimes in -ômen.

[3] hân (1 ps. sg., 1 p. pl., inf.): lân (inf., past part.) E 6; I 16; G 1; AH 1; 1 B 3. hân (inf., 1 ps. sg.): wân E 10; I 2; G 1; AH 1; 1 B 3; 2 B 1. Infinitive gân (and cpds.) in rime E 35; I 26; G 9; AH 5; 1 B 7; 2 B 6; past part. -gân E 2706 (MS diff.), 2852, 5719 (MS diff.), 9635; I 3694; (past part. -gangen E 12 times; I 17; G 4.) other forms in ân: 1 ps. sg. E 4963; G 2573; 1 ps. pl. E 909. For ên see below. Infin. hân in rime E 41; I 39; G 8; AH 6; 1 B 4; 2 B 3; (inf. haben E 7544, 7565= subst.; I 1965, 5965.) 1 ps. sg. hân E 28; I 32; G 12; AH 9; 1 B 9; 2 B 6; for han see 'Impure Rime' below; 1 ps. pl. E 3204; G 2735. Infin. lân E 47; I 52; G 2; AH 3; 1 B 7; 2 B 2; (inf. lâzen E 3; I 2; AH 2; 1 B 3, reading lâzen : erlâzen ll. 1027-8.) past part. lân E 21; I 22; G 3; AH 2; 1 B 1; 2 B 1; (part. lâzen E 777, 9127; I 2025.) other forms in ân: 1 ps. sg. E 9348; (lâze, 1 ps. sg. ind. G 2410) 1 ps. pl. E 908; 3 ps. pl. subj. E 7636. Inf. stân E 49; I 36; G 11; AH 5; 1 B 3; 2 B 3; 1 ps. sg. E 5791; AH 1, 746; 2 B 135, 676; 3 ps. pl. subj. E 7637; no past part. in ân; (part. -standen E 1232, 9897). For ên see below. Inf. enpfân E 3560; I 1667, 4000, 7994; AH 634; inf. vervân E 6228; G 468; (also L 206,21; vervân = past part. L 208,34.) inf. slân I 4228; (enpfâhen E 10011; 1 B 419; vâhen E 9277; I 1342, 1482, 3275; gevâhen I 2309; G 951; 2 B 4. umbevâhen I 7508).

[4] Cf. zwâre p. 13.

[5] gât E 6; I 9; G 9; AH 3; 1 B 11; 2 B 3. hât E 31; I 25; G 23; AH 1; 1 B 18; 2 B 9. lât E 9; I 3; G 3; AH 1; 1 B 7; 2 B 2. stât E 26; I 19; G 12; AH 2; 1 B

G 59; AH 7; 1 B 35; 2 B 13. (h à t e[1] E 10; G 5; AH 2; h â t e n E 5; G 2; AH 1).

a e m e[2] E 26; I 1; G 7; AH 3; 1 B 3. a e m e n[2] E 7. a e r e[3] E 76; I 83; G 66; AH 11; 1 B 16; 2 B 8. a e t e[4]

13; 2 B 5. h â t : r â t E 9; I 15; G 8; 1 B 8; 2 B 3. v e r v â t = 3 ps. sg. E 906; 2 B 572 (e m p f â h e t G 156). (Leich: g e l â t = geladet 1765; s c h â t = schadet 1761; v e r v à t = 3 ps. sg. 1769). The large number of rimes in â t in Gregorius is due to m i s s e t â t which occurs in rime 25 times.

[1] Other â t e-rimes E 5; I 9; G 6; AH 1; 1 B 1. Other â t e n-rimes E 9; I 8; G 3; AH 3. Abundant occasion, therefore, in Iwein for the use of this preterit form in rime. It will be noticed that this is not the case with the 1. or 2. B. The references are: h â t e E 154, 1499, 2546, 2687, 4320, 4724, 4892, 6744, 6853, 7438; G 2099, 2457, 2496, 3307, 3412; AH 1237, 1345. h â t e n E 367, 914, 3948, 5253, 7041; G 2253, 3198; AH 1401. As to h e t e (n), not found in rime in Hartman, I cannot agree with either Henrici (on Iwein 31) or Schröder (ZfdA. XXXVIII, 98), but this is a question of Middle High German Grammar rather than of Hartman-criticism. I hope soon to have occasion to discuss this elsewhere. It may be pointed out however that h e t e, which Schröder (p. 98) calls "eine junge, nach analogie von t e t e - t â t e n aus dem plural h â t e n erschlossene analogieform" occurs 22 times (ind. and subj.) in rime in Gottfried von Strassburg, a fact overlooked also by Weinhold, Mhd. Gramm. §394. For h a e t e see below.

[2] n a e m e (n) in rime (cpds. included) E 27; I 1; G 4; 1 B 3. q u a e m e (n) (and cpds.) E 27; G 4; 1 B 1. n a e m e (n) : q u a e m e (n) (with their cpds.) E 25; G 4; 1 B 1. z a e m e (and cpds.) E 7; I 1; G 1; AH 1; 1 B 2. -a e m e n forms all of (v e r) n a e m e n : (b e) q u a e m e n. See note on -a m. There are no rimes in o e m e.

[3] The high percentage of Gregorius is due to such rime-words as s ü n d a e r e, v i s c h a e r e, s w a e r e.

[4] h a e t e in rime E 13; I 2; G 7; 1 B 5. Plural form only E 4524 (as above). t a e t e (and cpds.) in rime E 15; I 9; G 9; AH 3; 1 B 2. h a e t e and t a e t e also Leich 1854 and 1856.

E 27; I 12; G 17; AH 3; 1 B 7. aeten E 1; G 2. (haetent: taetent E 4524).

ebte E 5. ebten E 1. ec[1] E 38; G 1. (erschrecket = part. : erwecket = part. E 6596.) (mege[2] = Subj. of mac, I 1043, 7144, 7203, 7405; 2 B 323. (enmegen = 3 p. pl. Ind. E 5769.) (enmegt = 2 ps. pl. Ind. E 4687.) (jehen: gesehen E 11; I 3; AH 2; 1 B 2. jehen: geschehen E 9; I 3; G 2; 1 B 2; 2 B 3. gejehen: geschehen E 6; I 1; G 1. sehen: geschehen E 7; I 19; G 6; AH 4. ersehen: geschehen E 8; I 2; 1 B 1.) (kneht[3]: reht E 5; I 4; G 4; 1 B 1; 2 B 1.) (knehte[3]: rehte E 26; I 2; 1 B 2.) (welle(n)[4] E 11; I 8; G 1; 1 B 1.) (gevellet = part. E 984, 5934.) (dem: nem I 5207. dem: wem I 7757. den: etewen I 4517.) ende E 20; I 3; G 8; AH 2. (endet: geschendet (part.) E 9360. endet: bewendet (part.) E 10110. verendet: verpfendet (part.) I 7719. gewendet: geschendet (part.) G 1523.) er[5] E 30; I 48; G 8; 1 B 2. (erde: werde E 8; I 3; G 4; AH 2; 2 B 2.) ert E 16; I 26; G 5; AH 3; 1 B 6; 2 B 2. (gert[6] E 4; I 15; G 2; AH 1; 1 B 5; 2 B 2.) (herze(n): snerze(n)[7] E 3; G 3; AH 3; 1 B 1;

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[1] Êrec: wec E 31; Êrec: enwec E 4; Êrec: burcwec 2.

[2] Iwein 1043, 7144, 7203, 7405; 2 B 323. For mahte and mähte see mac under Diction. Cf. müge below.

[3] Cf. kneht p. 23.

[4] The rime-words are helle, geselle, zellen, all with umlant-e. So helt: welt I 2163, 2569; welt: twelt E 3914, 9324; G 3923.

[5] hër: wër E 2; I 3. her: wer E 1; I 15; G 3.

[6] ich ger is found E 20; I 31; G 15; AH 6; 1 B 6; 2 B 3.

[7] E 5330, 5430, 8334; G 209, 431, 809; AH 379, 475, 1091; 1 B 437; 2 B 677.

2 B 1.) esen[1] E 6; I 18; G 10; AH 8; 1 B 1. (esse: wesse = pret. of wizzen E 6786.) (weste[2] E 3; I 12; G 6; AH 1.) (westen[2] E 3; G 1; AH 1.) (gester: swester[3] E 1344; I 4733. gester: vester E 6468. swester: vester G 237, 299, 449, 837. swestern: vestern E 7772.) ete[4] E 9; I 36; G 10; AH 4; 2 B 2. (ergetzet = part. : ersetzet (= part. E 6249, 9777) E 6248, 7274, 9776. letzet: entsetzet = part. G l. 17).

ê[5] E 28; I 40; G 35; AH 7; 1 B 15; 2 B 10; (Vriên: stên I 4183. gên: bestên E 1366. Vriênes: ich verstênes I 2111.) êre[6] E 64; I 68; G 24; AH 5; 1 B 23; 2 B 7. êren[7] E 5; I 15; G 5; AH 3; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. êrte[7] E 6; I 11; G 2; AH 2. (gêt: stêt 1 B 95; I 4035. ergêt: verstêt 1 B 1579.)

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[1] genesen: wesen E 3; I 9; G 5; AH 4; 1 B 1. genesen: gewesen E 2; I 8; G 1; AH 1. Inf. wesen (ent-) in rime: E 5; I 10; G 6; AH 7; 1 B 1; for sîn see below.

[2] The rime-words are beste, geste, veste, besten, gesten, engesten, all with umlant-e.

[3] Paul on Gregorius 67 (large edition) does not give the complete statistic. It is perhaps worth noticing that these words, gester and swester, rime with umlant-e in Erec and Gregorius only.

[4] Lûnete: (ge)bete I 8. Lûnete: (ge)tete I 14. The other rime-pairs are, bete: tete E 5; I 9; G 4; AH 3; 2 B 2; bete: entete E 2; bete: getete E 1; I 3; G 2; AH 1. gebete: tete I 1; G 3; gebete: getete G 1; mete: tete E 1; Henete: tete I 1.

[5] The high percentage of Gregorius is due to sê (23 times). For mê and mêre (including their cpds.) the statistics are: mê E 18; I 27; G 19; AH 3; 1 B 8; 2 B 7; mêre E 46; I 42; G 15; AH 4; 1 B 16; 2 B 4. Altogether mê is found, E 34; I 46; G 29; AH 9; 1 B 13; 2 B 8; mêre E 79; I 65; G 23; AH 5; 1 B 25; 2 B 9.

[6] For mêre see note on ê. êre: sêre E 12; I 20; G 2; AH 1; 1 B 4; 2 B 1.

[7] See kêren p. 22.

eide[1] E 27; I 15; G 11; AH 5; 2 B 4. eiden[2] E 13; I 13; G 16; AH 4; 1 B 5; 2 B 3. ein[3] E 22; I 70; G 12; AH 1; 2 B 1. eine E 14; I 6; G 19; AH 2; 1 B 4; 2 B 1. eise[4] E 5; G 5. (seist: weist 1 B 483. geseist: weist 1 B 1199. treist: weist I 5543; AH 1251 (enweist); 1 B 1413.) eit[5] E 147; I 169; G 55; AH 26; 1 B 20; 2 B 19. eite[6] E 16; I 5; G 5; AH 1; 1 B 1.

ich[7] E 40; I 69; G 6; AH 26; 1 B 13; 2 B 6. ich-

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[1] See heide.

[2] beiden and scheiden (and cpds.) cause the high percentage of Gregorius.

[3] Iwein in rime I 42 times. Gâwein E 3; I 18. For oehein see 'Impure Rime.' For Gregorius bein and stein come in for consideration; so with eine.

[4] See freise p. 36.

[5] -heit (-keit) abstracts in rime: E 73; I 96; G 30; AH 13; 1 B 12; 2 B 14. Contracted forms in ei in rime as follows: geleit = partic. (and cpds.) E 23; I 30; G 19; AH 4; 1 B 1 (also Leich 1651); 2 B 1; (ge)leite = pret. E 286 (?), 3055; I 954; G 191, 1810, 2327, 2480; seit (3 ps. sg.) (and cpds.) E 9; I 7; 1 B 2 (also Leich 1669); 2 B 1; geseit = partic. (and cpds.) E 18; I 34; G 12; AH 5; 1 B 2; 2 B 3; seite (pret.) E 3058, 3384, 3661, 4002, 7462, 7476; G 2479; (ver)treit (3 ps. sg.) E 1; I 8; G 3; 1 B 2 (also Leich 1667); 2 B 2. For participles of verbs in eiden and eiten the statistics are: ungebeit E 1784; gebreit E 376; G 1055; zerbreit E 2309, 7718, 7751, 7861, 8727 (Bech bespreit); gekleit (Lachmann's references, note on I 308, cited by Henrici, are not complete) E 13, 1951, 1982, 8228, 8938, 9878; geleit E 407 (?), 6485; gespreit E 368, 8600; G 710, 846, 999; gespreitet (: verleitet, 3 ps. sg.) AH 731.

[6] Inflected forms of -heit (-keit) abstracts in rime E 4; I 1; G 1. For seite see Note 5.

[7] Taking the editions as they stand. Pronominal forms, ich, mich, dich, sich, in rime, E 58; I 102; G 10; AH 25 (8 times with Heinrich); 1 B 23; 2 B 10. Statistics for some of the rime-couplets are: ich: mich E 7; I 22;

en[1] I 4; G 4; 2 B 1. (wider(e) E 6081 (hin-); I 7 *times.*) igen E 5; I 11; G 6. iht E 36; I 43; G 12; AH 5; 1 B 17; 2 B 10. in[2] E 38; I 73; G 27; A H 17; 1 B 10; 2 B 6. inne[2] E 24; I 37; G 8; AH 3; 1 B 11; 2 B 8. (kint : sint

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AH 1; 1 B 2; 2 B 1. mich : sich E 2; I 9; G 1; AH 1; 2 B 2. For rich (= rîch) : sich, E 1944 see 'Impure Rime'. -lich forms in rime, with short vowel: E 18; I 30; G 2; AH 15 (4 times with Heinrich, which nowhere rimes with î); 1 B 3; 2 B 2. Of the thirty cases in Iwein, however, ten should be written with î, though both Lachmann and Henrici write *i*. They are identical rimes of gelîch with other -lich adjectives: 427 (: eislich), 615 (mislich), 753 (tägelich), 1684 (: wünneclich), 2659 (unmügelich; Bech here has î). Of the above companion-rimes two are elsewhere actually found joined to undoubted îch-words: mislîch : rîch I 2579; tägelîch : vreudenrîch G 1971. What practically proves the length of *i* in these cases, is the fact that it is nowhere in Iwein joined in rime with a pronominal ich-form. *All* the remaining twenty cases of -lich in rime in Iwein are so joined, the distribution being: ich 3 times; dich 2 times; mich 11 times; sich 4 times. In Erec, on the other hand, there are three instances of gelich in rime: 299 (: sich), 2759 (: ich), 2873 (: sich). As gelîch with long or short vowel, occurs in rime no less than 32 times in Hartman, (or including ungelîch, 40 times) and is, outside of Erec, nowhere found joined to a rime-word with undoubted short *i*, it cannot be put on a level with other -lich adjective-forms. Cf. Zarncke, Nibel. CXXXI, Note *), where, however, a wrong conclusion is drawn. Identical rimes in -lîch in Erec and Zweites Büchlein have all been written with î by Haupt: see îch-rimes below.

[1] Adverbs in -lichen in rime I 2480, 4200, 4296, 4724; G 3471. Cf. îchen.

[2] in : hin E 3; I 27; G 4; AH 3. in : sin E 3; I 16; G 6; AH 5; 1 B 1; 2 B 2. In rime altogether in (adv.) E 6; I 7; G 7; AH 3; in (acc. sg. pron.) E 8; I 29; G 8; AH 5; 1 B 1; in (dat. pl.) E 8; I 23; G 6; AH 6; 1 B 1; 2 B 2; hin E 9; I 34; G 6; AH 4. Total number of occurrences of hin: E 50 (MS and Bech three additional passages); I 64; G 17; AH 13; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. Proper nouns (see also 'Impure Rime') that rime with î as well (see î and în): in: Imâin E

E 7; I 14; G 12; AH 6; 1 B 1; 2 B 1.) ir[1] E 16; I 25; G 10; AH 12; 1 B 14; 2 B 7. ist[2] E 18; I 30; G 15; AH 10; 1 B 15; 2 B 7.

î[3] E 33; I 48; G 8; AH 3; 1 B 11; 2 B 10. îbe[4] E 24; I 7; G 9; AH 5; 1 B 2; 2 B 6. îch[5] E 22; I 11; G 7; AH 3; 2 B 2. îche[6] E 46; I 4; G 10; AH 3; 1 B 3; 2 B 1. îchen[7] E 26; I 10; G 2; AH 5; 1 B 4; 2 B 1. (mîle:

176, 1316; Keiin:bin E 4694, 4780; Keiin:hin E 4890. Feminines in -in (-inne, în): in:meigerin AH 1437; in:künegin I 59, 77, 97; bin:künegin E 3364. The statement of Weinhold (Mhd. Gramm. § 274) is not entirely correct. -inne forms in rime: künegînne E 5245; I 4587, 7506; AH 812; vriundinne E 1337, 8475, 9487; vîendinne I 1423, 1542, 1655 (tôt-); dürftiginne E 694; I 6403; meisterinne E 5229; I 1626; gotinne E 5161; (also Leich 1844); süenaerinne I 2056; fürstinne 2 B 284; verrâtaerinne I 4048.

[1] Pronominal forms (mir, dir, wir, ir) in rime E 27; I 46; G 17; AH 23; 1 B 28; 2 B 13. (irz:mirz I 8013).

[2] ist in rime E 15; I 29; G 14; AH 8; 1 B 13; 2 B 7. See also frist p. 36.

[3] Keiî (see in and în) in rime I 9 times. sî (subj.) E 31; I 41; G 7; AH 3; 1 B 11; 2 B 10. sî (pron.) E 11; I 9; AH 1; 1 B 4.

[4] lîbe:wîbe E 19; I 7; G 7; AH 2; 1 B 1; 2 B 5.

[5] -lîch forms in rime: E 32 (22 of these identical rimes; all but one before l. 2500: 288, 744, 844, 1320, 1852, 1910, 2286, 2302, 2318, 2322, 9252; non-identical: 332, 2340, 3199, 3822, 3988, 5980, 6245, 6470, 9373, 9792); I 11 (3 identical: 1334, 1670, 3596, all with subst. lîch; non-identical: 2579, 3169, 3358, 3520, 3575, 4208, 6269, 6624); G 7 (lîch—subst.: gelîch 2928; non-identical: 901, 1063, 1278, 1916, 1972, 2034); AH 3 (43, 199, 281); 2 B 4 (all identical: 77, 175. Cf. the note on rimes in ich.

[6] -lîche forms in rime E 60 (28 of these identical rimes: 782, 2458, 2898, 2940, 2960, 3336, 4396, 4858, 5094, 5106, 5744, 7148, 7968, 9740); I 5 (2 identical: 2217); G 13 (6 identical: 203, 2933, 3331); AH 3; 1 B 3 (2 identical: 909) 2 B 2 (identical: 171).

[7] Adverbs in -lîchen in rime E 25 (4 of these identical: 904, 1946); I 11 (2 identical: 3755); G 2; AH 5; 1 B 4.

wîle E 7; I 2; 2 B 1.) în[1] E 121; I 32; G 18; AH 9; 1 B 20; 2 B 3. (lîp : wîp E 51; I 59; G 22; AH 9; 1 B 10; 2 B 5.) (gîst : lîst 1 B 319; gîst : sîst E 5782, 5916; lîst : verpflîst 1 B 695; lîst : sîst 1 B 475.) (gît = gibet E 7; I 4; 1 B 1.) (lît = liget; including ver- ge-; E 9; I 7; G 4; 1 B 2.) (sît : zît E 14; I 6; G 1.) îte[2] E 20; I 5. îten[2] E 67; I 15; G 5; 2 B 3. îz[3] E 15; G 1. îze E 4; G 2; 2 B 1.

ie[4] E 80; I 32; G 32; AH 4; 1 B 6; 2 B 2. (iemen : riemen E 2410. niemen : (wâfen) riemen E 3076, 4414, 9390; I 319.) ienc[4] E 2; I 15; 2 B 1.

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[1] Infinitive sîn in rime E 92 (4 of these gesîn); I 25; G 15; AH 9; 1 B 18; 2 B 3. Subj. and Ind. sîn E 1; I 1; 1 B 1. Pronominal forms (mîn, dîn, sîn) E 24; I 18; G 10; AH 6; 1 B 16; 2 B 2. lmâîn (: vriundîn and sîn) E 7. Keiîn (: mîn and sîn) E 5. Feminines in -în (-in, -inne): künegîn E 28 times (: vriundîn, menigîn, mîn, (ge)sîn, schîn, trehtîn); I 5 (: mîn, sîn); vriundîn E 9 times (: Imâîn, künegîn, getwergelîn, sîn, schîn). Total number of occurrences of künegîn (inne, in) in Hartman: E 41; I 20; AH 1.

[2] Frequency in Erec due to Ênîte.

[3] Cf. vlîz, wîz pp. 36 and 39.

[4] gie (including cpds.) E 58 (with preterit of vâhen and its cpds. 16 times; with hie = hienc once); I 10 (: enpfie once); G 19 (with pret. of vâhen 6 times); AH 3 (: enpfie once); 1 B 1 (: enpfie); 2 B 2 (: gevie). gienc (and cpds.) E (: vienc) 6688, 7316; I 14 times (including cpds.; all with preterit of vâhen and its cpds. Henrici and L[4] agree except for l. 3791 where L[4] reads enpfie: gie); 2 B 542 (: vervienc). vie, enpfie etc. E 26 (16 times with gie and cpds.; once with hie = hienc); I 1 (: ergie); G 7 (6 times with gie and cpds.); AH 1 (: ergie); 1 B 1 (: ergie); 2 B 1 (: begie). vienc etc. E 2 (: gienc); I 15 (14 times with gienc and cpds.; once with gehienc); 2 B 541 (: begienc). hie (= hienc) E 5410 (: knie), 7743 (: gie), 8952 (: vie); erhie G 2625 (: hie, adv.). gehienc I 4674 (: gevienc). lie

ieret[1] E 9; I 1.

och[2] I 6; G 1; AH 3; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. (mohte[3]:tohte E 6; I 6; G 3; AH 2.) (mohten E 3; I 2.) (enmohter:tohter E 1348; G 1081; AH 591.) olde[4] E 25; I 14; G 13. olden[4] E 2; I 3; AH 1. (von, dâvon, dervon E 1; I 6; G 5; 2 B 2) (vone:wone E 3886; G 561; 1 B 1547; 2 B 735.)

(möhte[5], enmöhte:töhte, entöhte E 3; I 7; G 3; AH 4; 2 B 1.)

ô[6] E 69; I 40; G 24; AH 13; 1 B 8; 2 B 8. ôst[7] E 4; I 2; G 2; AH 1; 1 B 3; 2 B 1. ôste[7] E 1; I 11. (nôt:tôt E 22; I 41; G 17; AH 21; 1 B 8; 2 B 7.) ôz E 30; I 15; G 17; AH 8; 2 B 1.

E 14; I 7; G 6; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. liez E 8; I 7; G 2; AH 2; 1 B 1. hie (adverb) in rime E 16; I 23; G 17; AH 1; 1 B 2.

[1] See zieren, parrieren, püngieren etc. under Diction.

[2] (ie)doch I 6; G 1; AH 2; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. (dan)noch I 6; G 1; AH 3; 2 B 1.

[3] See mac under Diction and cf. möhte.

[4] See golt p. 19. golde:solde E 7; I 3; G 6; :wolde E 1; solde:wolde E 16; I 10; G 7; ensolde:enwolde I 1. solden:wolden E 1; I 3; AH 1 (en-). soldest:woldest E 1. soldet:woldet I 1. erholte:solte I 2795; solte:wolte AH 439, 957; 1 B 1525 (enwolte); 2 B 531. engolten:solten 1 B 117. vergolten:solten I 5345.

[5] See mac under Diction and cf. mohte(n).

[6] dô in rime E 51; I 18; G 11; AH 10; 1 B 1; 2 B 1. dô:vrô E 31; I 9; G 7; AH 3; 2 B 1. hô as adj. (see Lachmann on Iwein 617) E 7341, 9015; G 734; as adv. E 1432, 7661, 10040; I 7081. hôch:vlôch I 3771.

[7] -lôst (past participle) (:trôst, untrôst) E 6095, 6563, 8821, 9605; I 6371, 6862; G 3776; AH 178; 1 B 260, 844, 1104; 2 B 665. lôste (pret.) (and cpds.) E 8142 (:untrôste=pret.); I 4161, 4955, 5162, 6928, all with (misse)trôste=preterit; 4519, 4715, 5356, 5835, 6769, 7787, all with trôste=dative; 7872 (:rôste).

gehoenet = part. : gekroenet = part. 2 B 701. gekroenet = part. : geschoenet = part. E 8270.) gefroeret = indic. : ungehoeret = part. 1 B 467. gehoeret = part. : zerstoeret = part. E 7550.

(houbet[1] : geloubet E 8516, 8786, 9572; I 429, 4261; : beroubet E 868, 1580, 9392; : betoubet E 770, 5734, 9122.) ouwen[2] E 26; I 10; G 4; 2 B 2.

(dreu : leu I 6693. dreun : leun I 6109. gedreun : leun I 5263, 6257, 6867. keun : leun I 6687. leun : gevreun[3] I 5501.)

(jugent : tugent E 2; I 10; G 3; AH 1; 2 B 4.) (hulde : schulde E 1; I 12; G 5. hulden : schulden E 1; I 6; G 1; AH 3.) unde[4] E 33; I 16; G 18; AH 8; 1 B 8; 2 B 4. unden[4] E 29; I 29; G 11; AH 5. under[5] E 12; I 4; G 2; AH 1; 2 B 1. (zerunne[6] = *subj.* : sunne = *subst.* 2 B 17.) (kunt : stunt E 11; I 5; G 2; AH 1; 1 B 2.) us[7] E 5; G 14; AH 1. (brust[8] = dat : gelust E 8982; bruste = acc. pl. : luste = pret. E 9310; brusten : kusten E 5756 = kuste in, 9112.)

(lüge : müge[9] 2 B 511. müge : tüge I 7985.) (sünde G 6. sünden G 3. sündet G 2.) (günne = *subj.* : wünne = *subst.* E 9948. künne = *subj.* : wünne I 3973. wünne : gewünne[10] = *subj.* E 5626.) (tür[11] : vür I 9; G 1; AH 2.) (brüste = acc. pl. : küste = pret.

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[1] Cf. Henrici on Iwein 430.
[2] All schouwen : vrouwen with their compounds.
[3] Overlooked by Henrici in note to Iwein 3840.
[4] See beginnen and stunde under Diction.
[5] See besunder p. 11.
[6] Cf. ünne below.
[7] See sus and alsus.
[8] Lachmann on Iwein 462. See brüste(n) below.
[9] Cf. mege above.
[10] Cf. unne above.
[11] tor : vor E 2; I 5; G 2; AH 1. : dervor I 1. bürgetor : vor E 6; I 6; G 3.

E 6792[1]. brüsten: lüsten = inf. E 7354. brüsten: gelüsten = dat. pl. E 6112; : gelüsten = inf. 1 B 63.)

(dû: nû G 2; AH 2; 1 B 2; 2 B 1. nû: bistû I 2.) (rûmde: ensûmde I 6983.) (gebûre: untûre G 2791.) ûs[2] E 11; I 18. ûse[2] E 8; I 1. (bûwe: getrûwe G 523. bûwen: getrûwen G 2689. gerûwe: getrûwe 1 B 37.)

iuwe[3] E 8; I 4; G 4; AH 3; 1 B 1. iuwen[3] E 10; I 3; G 4; 1 B 1; 2 B 1.

(tuo, *with cpds.* E 10; I 15; G 2; AH 5; 1 B 13; 2 B 3.) uoc E 44; I 39; G 11; AH 2. uon[4] E 4; 1 B 1. (tuost, *with cpds.* E 2; I 1; AH 2; 1 B 3.) (guot: muot E 37; I 44; G 25; AH 16; 1 B 9; 2 B 2. tuot *with cpds.* E 24; I 24; G 4; AH 2; 1 B 19; 2 B 6.) (guote: muote E 14; I 11; G 16; AH 2; 1 B 2; 2 B 6.) (huoter = huote er: muoter E 10118.

(güete: gemüete E 5; I 12; G 2; AH 7; 1 B 1.)

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[1] So Haupt. Compare, however, Lachmann on Iwein 462. See brust above.

[2] hûs = dat. E 8; I 15; hûse = dat. E 8; I 1. The accompanying rime-words are Artûs, Artûse, and (once) mûs.

[3] See also ûwe above. The statistic of Bock (Q. u. F. XXXIII, 54) for the rimes riuwe(n): triuwe(n) in Hartman calls for correction. He omits E 3668, 4084 (cf. 4256, which he cites). For Gregorius he has taken no account of the Spiezer MS (PBB III), in which the introduction is preserved, and has hence omitted ll. 75, 125. For Der arme Heinrich he has overlooked ll. 819, 1001. In the case of the Erstes Büchlein ll. 37, 55 should be added. 2 B 277 he has also not noted.

[4] Four rime-pairs with ruon; the other is huon: getuon E 2042.

IDENTICAL RIME.

The subject of identical[1] rime ('rührender reim') in Hartman has, to my knowledge, been treated in three places: by Wilhelm Grimm in Zur Geschichte des Reims (Abh. der Berl. Akad. 1851, pp. 521-713; also separately Göttingen 1852), by Lemcke, Hartmann von Aue (Stettin Prog. 1862), and by Greve, Leben und Werke Hartmann's von Aue (Fellin Prog. 1879). None of these are satisfactory; they all omit a large part of the actual number of occurrences.

Identical rime may be defined as rime in which the riming syllables are identical in form. To a modern ear this kind of rime seems objectionable and we find that for the Middle High German poet too it did not occupy the same position as ordinary rime. This is clearly shown not only by its low ratio of frequency but also by the limitations with which its use was attended. Identical rime then may be regarded as by nature a makeshift, used mostly where there was a paucity or entire lack of other rimes. From this principle there follows that as the technical skill of the poet developed, his recourse to this makeshift would become less and less frequent. Alongside of this increase in the poets resources we must suppose that there was developing a finer feeling for the imperfections of this kind of rime: refinement of feeling for form went side by side with a greater versatility in the employment of resources at command. It must therefore be regarded as an especially valuable criterion in that it not only indicates development, but of itself points out the direction which this development must take. Simplicity of application, leaving little room for difference of opinion as to actual facts, is another of the advantages of this test. It is not to be denied that an artistic use of identical rime is possible: it may be so employed, but there are few traces of this in Hartman's works.

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[1] For the present purpose it is not necessary to distinguish between 'identischer' and 'rührender' rime. The several categories are separated below.

Excluding, as heretofore, the songs, the statistic[1] for identical rime is as follows: Erec 110 rime-couplets; I 27; G 21; AH 8; 1 B 25 (including l. 1027); 2 B 5. For a correct valuation of these figures some changes will have to be made in the case of Iwein and the Erstes Büchlein, but from a formal point of view the table may stand for the present. Before classifying these rimes I give the references seriatim.

E 176, 202, 288, 468, 508, 738, 744, 782, 844, 904, 948, 1060, 1144, 1290, 1316, 1320, 1630, 1650, 1654, 1656, 1688, 1698, 1852, 1910, 1914, 1934, 1946, 1978, 2180, 2286, 2302, 2318, 2322, 2334, 2382, 2390, 2408, 2458, 2514, 2576, 2626, 2802, 2814, 2852, 2882, 2898, 2940, 2960, 3046, 3092, 3114, 3140, 3276, 3336, 3390, 3450, 3778, 3826, 4396, 4438, 4462, 4590, 4858, 4950, 5018, 5036, 5064, 5094, 5106, 5302, 5318, 5626, 5648, 5744, 5892, 6462, 6472, 6598, 6670, 6756, 6760, 6828, 7028, 7062, 7068, 7070, 7148, 7182, 7366, 7508, 7558, 7606, 7670, 7696, 7702, 7966, 7968, 8202, 8522, 8596, 8598, 8726, 8818, 9252, 9280, 9482, 9648, 9740, 9974, 10074.

I 87, 427, 615, 753, 1333, 1587, 1669, 1683, 1685, 2171, 2217, 2659, 3019, 3217, 3595, 3755, 4407, 5423, 6535, 6601, 6657, 7151, 7153, 7155, 7157, 7159, 7437.

G 203, 869, 931, 949, 1019, 1575, 1999, 2221, 2383, 2625, 2657, 2927, 2933, 2989, 2995, 3041, 3043, 3201, 3331, 3757, 3861.

AH 21, 689, 1099, 1199, 1243, 1267, 1357, 1453.

1 B 13, 163, 435, 525, 651, 815, 909, 917, 975, 1027 (MS and Bech), 1153, 1171, 1279, 1353, 1451, 1635;

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[1] Grimm cites as follows: E 72; I 14; G 12; AH 4; 1 B 10; 2 B 5. Lemcke gives: E 72; I 12; G 11; AH 3; 1 B 9; 2 B 4. Greve: E 93; I 13; G 11; AH 6; 1 B 17; 2 B 5. That Lemcke is dependent on Grimm seems proved by his copying Grimm's misprint E 395 (= 4397). Greve has also used Lemcke to some extent as is shown by his citing E 5743 twice.

Leich[1]: 1651, 1713, 1714, 1730, 1749, 1864, 1865, 1872, 1880.
2 B 35, 77, 171, 175, 771.

The so-called 'Leich' should be separated from the rest of the Erstes Büchlein. Alternate rimes running through systems of from four to thirty-two lines are essentially different from the ordinary rime-couplet and the change can at once be felt at l. 1645, the beginning of the 'Leich.' The latter, counting only those adjacent, has 9 identical rimes, an average[2] of one to every 29 lines; the 'Büchlein' proper has 16, an average of one to every 103 lines. To class the two under one category would, therefore, only obscure the actual state of affairs. Again, the five rime-couplets, Iwein 7151–60 (g u l t e : e n g u l t e; g e l t e n : e n g e l t e n; e n g i l t e t : g i l t e t; e n g o l t e n : v e r g o l t e n; g a l t : e n g a l t), so-called grammatical rimes, while formally identical, are conscious playing with language, and do not, therefore, belong to the category of identical rime proper. Grimm, Lemcke and Greve have accordingly passed them over in silence under this head. On the other hand, AH 167, m i s l i c h : g e n i s l i c h, even though a rime in l i c h, cannot be considered identical, as Grimm, Lemcke and Greve have done, since the accented character of the syllables m i s and n i s destroys the identity of the l i c h-endings.

Revising the table and computing the averages per 10.000 lines we have:

Erec[3] 110 = 108.8

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[1] Line 1681, g e w a n t with MS and Bech; so l a n d e l. 1764.

[2] The 'Leich' contains 264 lines, not counting those lost.

[3] Deducting from the total number of lines the incomplete couplets (15, including the first), leaving 10106 lines. Some of these rime-pairs were no doubt identical, this fact explaining in part the cause of their omission: the eye caught the second rime-word just after the first had been written down. This also explains why so many constitute the *second* line of the couplet, twelve out of the fourteen in the middle of the poem.

Iwein 22 = 26.9
Gregorius 21 = 52.4
Armer Heinrich[1] 8 = 51.9
Erstes Büchlein 16 = 97.3
Zweites Büchlein 5 = 60.5

These figures naturally carry most weight for the longer pieces, Erec, Iwein and Gregorius. That they are not without value, however, for the other poems, may be seen by comparing the average of each 500 lines in the several works:

	E	I	G	AH	1B	2B
1–500	4	2	1	1	3	4
500–1000	7	2	3	1	6	
–1500	5	1	1	6	6	
–2000	12	4	2			
–2500	10	2	2			
–3000	10	1	6			
–3500	8	2	4			
–4000	2	2	2			
–4500	3	1				
–5000	3	0				
–5500	7	1				
–6000	4	0				
–6500	2	0				
–7000	5	3				
–7500	7	1				
–8000	8	0				
–8500	1					
–9000	5					
–9500	3					
–10000	3					

It will be seen that both Erec and Iwein show a decrease in the ratio of frequency in the second half: Erec from 64 to 45, Iwein from 16 to 6. Gregorius on the other hand shows an increase: from 7 to 14.

[1] Adding the lines marked *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, in Paul's second edition, making 1540 lines in all.

In classifying, the following categories may be distinguished:

I. Foreign and proper nouns, constituting either one or both parts of the rime-pair: E 176, 738, 1316, 1630, 1650, 1654, 1656, 1688, 1914, 1934, 2576, 2852, 2882, 3390, 4438, 5036, 7558, 8202; I 87; G 931, 1575, 1999, 3201; AH 1199, 1357; 1 B 1279.

II. Forms in l î c h or l i c h: E 288, 744, 844, 1320, 1852, 1910, 2286, 2302, 2318, 2322, 9252; I 427, 615, 753, 1333, 1669, 1683, 2659, 3595; G 2927; 2 B 77, 175.

III. Forms in l î c h e: E 782, 2458, 2898, 2940, 2960, 3336, 4396, 4858, 5094, 5106, 5744, 7148, 7968, 9740; I 2217; G 203, 2933, 3331; 1 B 909; 2 B 171.

IV. Forms in l î c h e n: E 904, 1946, 2382, 2814, 3140; I 3755; 1 B 651.

V. l î c h e z: E 7068.

VI. s c h a f t, s c h e f t e: E 1978, 2334, 7366, 7606.

VII. Complete identity of form, difference in syntactic use or in meaning[1]: E 2390 (s î n = inf. : s î n = pron.), 2514 (i n = adv. : u m b i n = pron.), 2626 (d i c k e = adv. : d i c k e = subst.), 3450 (l e i t = pret. : l e i t = subst.), 5892 (a r m e = adj. : a r m e = subst.), 7062 (w â g e = peril : w â g e = billow), 7182 (w i l t = d û w i l t : w i l t = game), 9648 (i n = adv. : i n = pron.); I 1587 (w i r t = subst. : w i r t = vb.); G 2383 (i n = adv. : i n = pron.), 3041 (idem), 3757 (l i u t e n = vb. : l i u t e n = subst.); 1 B 1353 (d i n g e n = subst. : d i n g e n = vb.), Leich 1730 (s w a e r e = subst. : s w a e r e = adj.), 1872 (r i n g e = adv. : r i n g e = vb.).

VIII. Identity: I 7437 (i c h : i c h); G 949[2] (g r ô z : g r ô z); AH 1099 (z u o : z u o); 1 B 1451 (i c h : i c h); 2 B 771 (m i t e : m i t e).

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[1] Compare also IX.

[2] See, however, Paul's note on l. 777 in his larger edition.

IX. One rime-word identical with part of the other.

a) Simplex and compound: E 3276 (entwesen: wesen), 4590, (junkherren: herren), 5018 (vernam: nam), 5302 (idem), 8522 (eteswâ: wâ); I 2171 (vernement: nement), 3019 (baz: vürbaz), 3217 (etewâ: wâ); 1 B 435 (nemen: vernemen), 525 (versolt: solt), 975 (unversolt: solt), 1027 (lâzen: erlâzen), 1171 (sô: alsô), 1635 (verneme: neme).

b) Others: E 202 (waere: sparwaere), 468 (id.), 508 (id.), 1060 (mite = *adv.* : vermite), 1290 (gunnen: begunnen), 2180 (wert = *subst.* : gewert), 2408 (gewant = *part.* : îsengewant), 2802 (misselanc: lanc), 3046 (dinge: gedinge), 3092 (bereit: reit = *pret.*), 3114 (walt: gewalt), 3778 (gewert: wert = *adj.*), 4462 (lanc: gelanc), 4950 (wert = *adj.* : entwert), 5318 (leit = *subst.* : erleit = *vb.*), 5626 (wünne = *subst.* : gewünne), 5648 (vâlande: lande), 6472 (wert = *adj.* : gwert), 6598 (bâren: gebâren), 6670 (wunden = *subst.* : gewunden), 6756 (gwalt: walt), 6760 (walt: gewalt), 6828 (gewalt: walt), 7028 (gewar = *adj.* : war = *pret.*), 7070 (sant = *subst.* : gesant), 7702 (wol = *adv.* : boumwol), 7966 (lanc: gelanc), 8598 (rîch: esterîch), 8726 (breit : zerbreit), 9482 (heim: oeheim), 9974 (füere: gefüere = *adj.*), 10074 (gunnen: begunnen); I 1685 (leit = *subst.* : geleit = geleget), 5423 (überwunden: wunden = *subst.*), 6657 (bewart = *part.* : wart); G 869 (wert = *adj.* : entwert), 1019 (waere: gewaeare = *adj.*), 2221 (rât: hîrât), 2625 (erhie: hie = *adv.*), 2657 (belîbe: lîbe), 2995 (gedanc: danc), 3861 (waere: gewaere = *adj.*); AH 21 (belîbe: lîbe), 1243 (gedanc: danc), 1267 (want: gewant = *part.*), 1453 (hîrât: rât); 1 B 13 (begunde: gunde), 163 (maere = *subst.* : unmaere), 815 (verlôs: lôs), 917 (gedanc: danc); Leich 1651 (geleit — geleget: leit = *adj.*), 1713 (sanc = *subst.* : versanc),

1714 (bewaere: waere, 1749 (enban: ban *subst.*, 1864 (gedinge: dinge *subst.*; 2 B 35 (mache: ungemache).

X. Parts preceding rime-syllables dissimilar.

a) Dissimilar prefixes: E 1144 (ennemest: vernemest), 3826 (genam: vernam), 7696 (gesehen: ersehen), 8818 (genam: vernam); AH 689 (verlust: gelust); Leich 1880 (belangen: gelangen).

b) Others: E 948 (verlôs: sigelôs), 1698 (künegîn: menigîn), 5064 (unhovebaere: enbaere), 6462 (handelunge: gelunge), 7508 (scharlachen: erlachen, 7670 (stegereife: goltreife, 8596 (behangen = *part.* umbehangen = *subst.*), 9280 (zerfüere: gefüere = *subst.*); I 4407 (herzeleit: geleit = geleget), 6535 (behüeten: vuhshüeten), 6601 (überwant = *pret.*: gewant = *part.*); G 2989 (îsenhalten: behalten), 3043 (gehalten: îsenhalten); 1 B 1153 (misselunge: wandelunge), Leich 1865 (getân: undertân).

IMPURE RIME.

The subject may be considered under four heads: 1. a: â. 2. i: î. 3. m: n. 4. Other consonantal inaccuracies.

1. For the views of Lachmann and Haupt on a: â rimes, see their notes on Iwein 2112, 5521 and Erec 241. Lachmann's theory that all passages showing such rimes are corrupt, lacks support. Whether these and other similar rimes in Hartman, are to be accounted for on the score of dialect or of inaccuracy in rime, may perhaps make a difference in editing, but it can scarcely affect our present view of the matter. There seems to be sufficient evidence for both dialectic shortening of long vowels and for long and short vowel rimes. Compare Henrici on Iwein 2668.

Erec 240 a n : h â n = 1 ps. sg.; 1604 k a n : h â n = 1 ps. sg.; 3304[1] m a n : h â n = 1 ps. sg.

Iwein[2] 2667[3] g a s t e s : h â s t e s; 5521 m a n : h â n = 1 ps. sg.

Gregorius 805 g a r : a l w â r (see Paul's note on l. 633 in his larger edition).

Erstes Büchlein 445 h â n = 1 ps. sg. : a n; 511 m a n : h â n (Haupt adopts the emendation of Lachmann, note on Iwein 5522); Leich 1741 h â n = 1 ps. sg. : e n k a n.

Lieder 212,9 u n d e r t â n : g e w a n.

2. Erec 1944[4] r î c h : s i c h; 8940[5] h ä r m î n : i n. Whether in view of these indubitable examples of i : î rimes, î is also to be retained in Î m â î n E 176, 1316 and in K e i î n E 4694, 4781, 4890, does not seem at all clear. To judge from the form K e i î, found 9 times in rime in Iwein, it would appear that we have a freedom of word-form rather than of rime in the case of these foreign names. Possibly the three rimes of g e l î c h with forms in short i in Erec (299, 2759, 2873) are also to be classed under the present head. Compare Note 7 on p. 53.

Erstes Büchlein 1265 b i n : s î n = *inf.* (Haupt adopts Lachmann's emendation; Bech also changes).

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[1] It is worth noticing that l. 3305 is mere padding for the sake of rime. This may frequently be observed in the case of inaccurate rimes. Haupt's â in this line is no doubt a misprint; compare ll. 240 and 1604.

[2] Paul's proposals, to read m î n : G â w e i n l. 7567 and k ü n e g î n : I w e i n l. 8121, would introduce rimes unparalleled in Hartman.

[3] Lachmann emended into h i e : i e rimes; cf. Henrici ad loc. and Paul, PBB I, 372.

[4] Haupt has r i c h.

[5] One will search in vain through Hartman for such a combination as is offered in Lachmann's conjecture : e i n e n m a n t e l h ä r m î n l a n g e n.

3. Erec[1] 434 stein : oehein; 900 tuon : ruon; 1406 oehein : Tulmein; 1830 nam : man (Haupt changes); 4358 ruon : tuon; 5482 ruon : huon; 8018 oehein : schein; 9408 dehein : oehein; 9720 Tulmein : oehein.

Gregorius 137 ahselbein : hein; 737 oehein : mein; 2977 hein : stein.

Erstes Büchlein 971 ruon : tuon.

These m : n rimes, while clearly dialectic, find a further explanation in the lack of rime-facilities for the endings in question. Thus in uom there is only ruom : heiltuom G 3767; in eim only heim : oeheim E 9482, identical it will be noticed. For Iwein, rimes with Îwein and Gâwein would have been convenient. It should be added, however, that the statistic for heim and oeheim, the two words concerned, is as follows: heim E 12 (*1); I 2; G 3 (*2); AH 6; 1 B 2. oeheim E *6; G *1.

4. Erec 1780 enlaste=*pret.* of leschen : glaste.

Iwein 3473 bestreich : sweic; 4431 phlac : ersach. Compare Paul, PBB I, 375, 382.

Henrici's note on Iwein 2668 may be compared for this entire subject. Some supplementary statements will be found under the heads mac and setze, pp. 24 and 30. An examination of the distribution of the forms there noted will tend to show that his statement "auch die verwendung solcher dialektreime für die chronologie der gedichte Hartmanns wird dadurch hinfällig" is too sweeping.

CONCLUSION.

The point of greatest interest at present in any discussion of the chronology of Hartman's works is the position of Gregorius. In recent years the tendency has been to place it after

[1] The statement of Naumann, ZfdA XXII,35, stands in need of correction.

Iwein. The newly discovered introduction of the Gregorius[1] has been cited as evidence for this view. It is, however, difficult to conceive how the clause "daz rieten mir mîniu (Zwierzina *im diu*) tumben jâr" could group under one head two works so far apart stylistically as Erec and Iwein.

Surveying the results so far gained, the following points of connection between Erec and Gregorius[2] may be observed. Under Diction: drâte, schiere, begân, beginne, besunder, biderbe, blanc, boese, burgaere, zwâre, eine, ellenthaft, (daz) ellende, ende, entstân, erhebe, ersetze, ertrîche, (ich) île, gänzlîchen, begarwe, geliep, gelpf, genaedeclîche(n), genaeme, getân, geslähte, gevellic, gefuoge, wât, touc (zim, gezim), herzenlîche(n), herzeriuwe, hiufel, hoere: vernim, ieglîch, itewîz, künde, künne, ruom, lobebaere, mich lüstet, mac, minneclîchen, missewende, muotveste, niete mich, ringe, ritterlîchen, riuweclîchen, saelekeit, -sam, schenkel fliegen, schône, beschouwe, setze (gesat), sîdîn, sleht, smerze, stunde (sg.), surzengel, unbewart, urliuge, vlîz, -freise, walte, âne wân, wannen, wîselôs, wortzeichen, mich nimt wunder, wunsch, zehant (etc.): zestunt (etc.), ich zel, zal, zil.

The only evidence of any importance that runs counter to this is that of harte as adverbial modifier of adjs. and advbs. Arranging the different works according to its frequency, the order would be: Erec, Erstes Büchlein, Zweites Büchlein, Iwein, Armer Heinrich, Gregorius, in which the proportion in AH and G is nearly the same, and twice that of Iwein.

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[1] Schönbach, p. 455.

[2] It seemed needless to repeat here the statistics already given under the separate heads of the first part. They are given in the order in which they occurred there.

Or arranging according to the ratio between h a r t e and v i l: Erec, Erstes Büchlein, Iwein, Armer Heinrich, Zweites Büchlein, Gregorius, in which the figures for I and AH are approximately equal, while G, leaving the 2 B out of consideration on account of the smallness of the numbers involved, shows an abnormally high percentage. Perhaps a study of other particles used to strengthen adjectives will somewhat modify this picture; it certainly seems a subject deserving attention.

As observed before, the results of the examination of rime-vowels are largely negative. The Büchlein first of all stand quite apart and should not be considered in one category with the epics: the percentage of *i*-rimes in the Erstes Büchlein as compared with Erec would alone determine that. Nor can any great importance be attached to rime-vowels whose percentage to the whole does not anywhere exceed that of five. This would exclude i e, ö, o e, o u, ö u, u, ü, û, i u, üe. Of the eleven remaining vowels, â, ê, e i, o, üo do not show enough variation to serve as a basis for an argument, not even one of a cumulative character, when we consider the number of different factors that go to make up the average of a single vowel. Three others show a somewhat high ratio of frequency in only one work: a e in Gregorius, e and ô in Der arme Heinrich. These deviations are adequately explained, however, for Gregorius by the characteristic words, s ü n d a e r e, v i s c h a e r e, R ô m a e r e, s w a e r e, r i h t a e r e; for Der arme Heinrich, in the case of e, by S a l e r n e, g e n e s e n, l e b e n; in the case of ô, by t ô t (23 times). For the remaining vowels the statistics are: a E 27.466; G 25.861; I 25.227; AH 17.124; i E 7.459; G 9.186; I 11.952; AH 13.595; î E 10.852; I 6.27; AH 5.621; G 5.092. In these figures the small variation between Gregorius and Iwein for *a* is of no consequence, while the low percentage of Der arme Heinrich, on the other hand, is remarkable. So also for *i*, although there the words H e i n r i c h (12 times) and k i n t (9 times) might be considered special, which would bring the

average below that of Iwein. For i the particulars are entered under rime-groups; no importance is to be attached to the slight variations between Iwein, Der arme Heinrich and Gregorius. Of some value[1], therefore, these results may be, in the case of *a* for the position of Der arme Heinrich, in the case of *i* for that of Gregorius.

Proceeding to a consideration of rime-groups, the statistic of the following endings and rime-couplets seem of importance for the position of Gregorius: a m (n a m, q u a m), a n d e (s a n d e, w a n d e), a t, q u â m e n, h â t e, h â t e n, q u a e m e (n), h a e t e, g e s t e r, s w e s t e r, s e i t e, g e b r e i t, g e s p r e i t, pronominal forms in -i c h[2], i n, i n : h i n, î c h e, s î n[3] (inf.), g i e[4] : g i e n c, v i e[4] : v i e n c, l i e : l i e z.

It seems unnecessary to recapitulate here the results reached under the head of Identical Rime. Attention may be called, however, to the position of Gregorius under the categories represented most numerously in Erec: IX*b*, I, III, II,

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[1] Compare Kochendörffer's statistics (ZfdA XXXV, 291) of feminine rimes in Hartman, which do not furnish any possible basis for grouping.

[2] The difference is not due to the absolute frequency of the forms in question : i c h, m i c h, d i c h, s i c h. They are approximately as common in Gregorius as in Iwein; I have counted 1526 cases in Iwein and 569 in Gregorius. The case is different with rimes in i r. There the pronominal forms are absolutely more frequent in Iwein than in Gregorius, the proportion of instances in rime being as follows: E 1 : 34.6; I 1: 19; G 1 : 16.5; AH 1 : 8.2; 1 B 1 : 11.9; 2 B 1 : 9.2. For the Büchlein these figures have, of course, no special significance, in as much as the ratio of m i r- and d i r-rimes is altogether abnormal.

[3] To the statistic on p. 56, note 1, the total number of occurrences of the inf. s î n in Hartman might have been added: E 103 (*92); I 46 (*25); G 21 (*15); AH 13 (*9); 1 B 21 (*18); 2 B 10 (*3).

[4] Assuming that MSS and editions are to be trusted in this respect.

VII, X*b*. In all of these, with the exception of II, Gregorius stands closer to Erec than does Iwein.

Under the head of Impure Rime the m:n rimes alone deserve mention.

Many of the phenomena cited would doubtless individually carry little weight as criteria of chronology. In such matters it is often difficult to draw the exact line of demarcation between the characteristic and accidental. As before remarked evidence of this nature necessarily assumes a cumulative character.

The argument, it would seem, is considerably strengthened by the fact that the Erstes Büchlein shows in many particulars such a close agreement with Erec, notwithstanding the vast differences in subject between the two poems. Among the most striking of these are, under Diction: snelle, balt, behage:gevalle, mich belanget, bereite, blanc, deiswâr, doch, (daz) ellende, begarwe, gelpf, gemeit, genaedeclîch, -zim:touc, harte, -hoere: vernim, ruom, manlîchen, quele, saelekeit, saeldenlôs, -sam, schîn, schône, sene, gesat, tugenthaft, vâlant, valsch, versol, vergebene, freise, walte, âne wân, wandel, wîselôs, ich zel, zal, zesamene, zil.

Under Rime-groups: sande, quaemen, haete, wesen:sîn, inf. sîn in rime.

Under Identical Rime, a percentage second only to Erec.

Under Impure Rime, agreement with Erec under every head. i:î rimes in Erec and Erstes Büchlein only.

Some difficulty is encountered in assigning a definite place to Der arme Heinrich. Its ratio of identical rimes is rather high: nearly equal to that of Gregorius; the number of six such rimes from ll. 1000–1500 is not equaled anywhere in Iwein; and the category (IX*b*) under which one-half of the total number falls is the very one represented best in Erec. On the other hand there are no impure rimes. Under rime-vowels, as pointed out above, the only noteworthy fact is the

abnormally low percentage of *a*-vowels. However, as there is no marked tendency towards a gradual decrease in the number of *a*-rimes, no great importance can be attached to this fact. Under rime-groups Der arme Heinrich agrees with Iwein in the following particulars: q u a m, s a n d e, q u â m e n, q u a e m e (n), l i e : l i e z The following would seem to favor a position before Iwein: h â t e (n), h i n, î c h e, î c h e n, inf. s î n in rime, g i e : g i e n c, d ô. d â, -i c h and -i r pronominal forms, might perhaps be used as arguments for a position after Iwein. In diction agreement with Iwein, more or less in contrast with presumably earlier works, is shown under the heads b e g a r w e, g e n i s t, k l e i t, h a r t e, h o e r e : v e r n i m, m a h t e, f ü r n a m e s, s c h ô n e, g e s a t, i c h z e l, z a l, z i l. Usage in regard to the following words favors a position before Iwein: b e g i n n e, z w â r e, g e m e i t, g e n a e m e, h e r z e r i u w e, h e r z e s ê r e, k ü n n e, m i s s e w e n d e, -s a m, s m e r z e, s t u n d e, t u g e n t l î c h e n, ü p p i c, w e r d e k e i t, m i c h n i m t w u n d e r, z e h a n t : z e s t u n t, z o b e l. The evidence accordingly seems to point strongly towards the order, Gregorius, Armer Heinrich, Iwein. I hope shortly to be able to bring forward investigations of a stylistic character that will strengthen this view, studies that it seemed less proper to introduce here because they can in no way lay claim to exhaustiveness, so far as the number of categories treated is concerned.

The Zweites Büchlein will be found to show no deviations that would justify the supposition of spuriousness. In diction it will usually be found agreeing either with the Erstes Büchlein or with Iwein, the former the result of similarity of theme, the latter indicating in a general way the place that it occupies chronologically: the pairs Erec, Erstes Büchlein and Iwein, Zweites Büchlein may frequently be found thus grouped. The poem is too short to warrant definite conclusions under the several heads of rime technic.

Biographical Sketch.

I was born October 27, 1867, at Katwijk aan Zee, the Netherlands. After coming to America in the summer of 1881, I completed a course in the High School at Grand Rapids, Michigan, was matriculated at the University of Michigan in the autumn of 1885, and obtained the bachelor's degree in June, 1888. I then came to the Johns Hopkins University to pursue advanced courses in German, Greek and English. In January, 1889, I was appointed University scholar and from 1889–1891 held a fellowship in the department of German. In June, 1891, I went abroad to study at the University of Leipzig, remaining until February, 1892, when I returned to my work in Baltimore.

To my instructors both here and abroad, Professors Wood, Gildersleeve, Bright and Learned of the Johns Hopkins University, and Professors *Zarncke, von Bahder and Mogk of the University of Leipzig I wish to express my thanks, for manifold aid and encouragement. To Professor Gildersleeve I owe the first awakening of an interest in the closer study of syntax and style. To Professor Wood I owe a special debt: his personal interest and sympathy have never been wanting, while his broad scholarship and keen insight have served as a constant stimulus.

*Deceased.

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